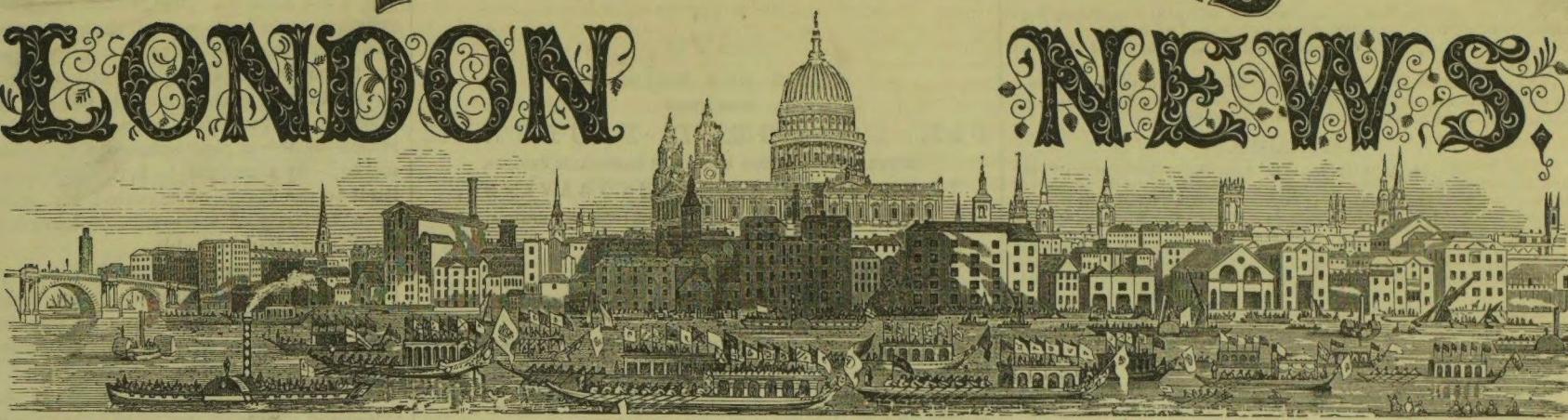


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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ordinary politics a reason why the discussion of Papal recognition and Catholic approval of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day should be more or less welcome to readers of the journals. Talk as we may of the spread of universal toleration—nay, of indifferentism—among us, the old Protestant war-horse leaps at the theological trumpet-sound. The recurrence of the anniversary of the Massacre will always be held quite a sufficing reason for a resuscitation of the old and terrible story, and we are all perfectly ready to throw it in the faces of the Catholics, and ask them to favour us with their sentiments on the subject.

To do the best class of Catholics (by which words we hasten to explain that we mean those who are no less proud of the name of Englishmen) the barest justice, we usually find them quite ready with a frank and manly answer. The Dean of Westminster, in connection with whom we are almost satisfied to quote the hackneyed *nil tetigit*, has written an interesting letter in defence of his assumption that the Catholic world in general, or at least the reasonably educated portion of it, is ashamed of the great crime, and silently effaces such memorials of it as were devised when it was thought a meritorious deed. But sundry Protestants are disinclined to allow any Catholics the smallest virtue, and Dr. Stanley's allegation has been challenged. The debate has drawn other fire, and we repeat that the higher class of Catholic, not being of the ecclesiastical profession, has spoken of the acts of St. Bartholomew's Day much as the Protestant would speak of them. Sir George Bowyer himself, who justly asserts that he is not to be charged with Liberal laxity, denounces the deed as a blunder and a crime. But he urges that, whatever approbation the Pope of that dark time may have bestowed on the Massacre—and it is contended that he bestowed none, but that his thanksgivings were for the safety of the reigning family in France, a plea which will not bear much examination—there is no argument to be connected with the doctrine of Infallibility. Had that Pope declared the slaughter to have been an acceptable sacrifice to religion, neither the Pope of to-day nor the Catholic Church would be bound by the declaration, Infallibility attaching only to dogmatic teaching *ex cathedrâ*. All this taken together must be held by candid minds, whether Sir George Bowyer's reasoning be approved or not, to mean that those whom he so worthily represents would gladly tear out from history the blood-smeared pages that record the doings on that feast of St. Bartholomew.

This was to be expected; and we may feel some sympathy with the complaint that the topic should have been recalled. We may also admit readily that, though there is no passage in the history of Protestantism that affords a hundredth part of such criminality on that side, there are many incidents in Protestant story which we should not greatly care to have to discuss. We can, of course, shelter ourselves behind the justifiable plea that whereas persecution is the exception with Protestants, it is the rule with Romanists, and that a thousand proofs can be afforded from Catholic writers that Rome holds no force to be unblessed that can drive a heretic from his false faith. When an instance of persecution by Protestants is afforded, we have a right to look into the political and domestic circumstances; no such examination is due, or needful, in the case of Rome, who vaunts that she persecutes, for conscience sake, whenever the Prince of Darkness is not too strong for the successor of St. Peter. But we are not disposed to take this line with antagonists—we know not why to call them so in this case—like Sir George Bowyer. We prefer to recollect that human nature is very much alike everywhere, and that tyrannical Protestants have often manifested a spirit very much akin to that of bigoted Papists. We have in other days had fearful provocation, in Ireland, for instance; but we have certainly repaid it by deeds of ferocity to which, in spite of the general rule of differing policies above referred to, we recur with something of the feeling excited in Sir George Bowyer's mind by a perusal of the annals now occupying our attention.

But we must not allow the sentiment of brotherhood as Englishmen, or the legitimate recognition of the advance of civilisation among Catholics, to make us close our eyes to certain facts. Of these we desire to make no other use than to contend that they fortify our Protestant resolve that Ultramontanism shall not prevail in England if we can repress it. We are not much afraid of a new Massacre of St. Bartholomew. We do not believe that the good old Pope would be other than horrified at the idea of celebrating an anniversary of the declaration of Infallibility by the extinction of the very bishops who voted against it. It is not the custom of the age to massacre wholesale. But it is right to remember that the Church of Rome has never repudiated her old claim to make Catholics as Mohammed made Mohammedans. The weapon of force may not be much employed by her for many reasons; but it is in her armoury, and there are not a few Romanists who occasionally glance at it as an instrument to be respected for what it has done, and to be taken care of in case of its ever being wanted again. It has been said that until Rome shall denounce the deeds of St. Bartholomew's Day we have no right to assume that she holds them in abhorrence. That she will denounce them is totally out of the question. The most liberal Catholic will demand what right we have to ask anything of the sort; in fact, he will loftily inquire who makes the requisition, what status we have; and whether Protestantism—which means in his mind and the Pope's a

mere aggregation of schisms more or less blasphemous—is to dictate to the Church what she shall say upon a question of ancient history that troubles her not. We really do not know what answer we should make to this. The position is perfectly tenable from a Catholic point of view. We can even imagine a good deal of Catholic indignation at anything being asked from Rome except by the faithful themselves in all humility and devotion. The Vatican will not reply to newspaper articles except when his Holiness happens to be in the mood for a little harmless commination. We do not know that Protestants have a right to be angry because Rome does not condescend to condemn the Bartholomew Massacre.

Nevertheless, until it shall be condemned we have a right to consider that it is not regarded at Rome as a thing worthy of condemnation. It is, we believe, looked at by the fanatic ecclesiastics of the Ultramontane type, and such as gathered, *servorum pecus*, at the Council, as an act of noble zeal, and among the more ignorant of the Spanish priests we doubt not that the story is read—or, rather, is listened to, secular reading being inconvenient—as are narratives of Hebrew vengeance on the heathen. Not only this. It is not long since we read an eloquent essay by an English Catholic on the subject of persecution, in which he distinctly told the Protestants that if Rome came again into power, she might or might not use force to put down heresy, and that, if she abstained from doing so, it would be for her own reasons, and not because our nonsense about toleration had any weight with her. Other dignitaries of the Catholic Church may be more reticent, but we have no right to assume that they hold other opinions. We allow that we have no claim to ask the Church of Rome to repudiate the Bartholomew Massacre, but we have a right to say that if no repudiation of it proceed from some eminent and representative Prince of the Church, after the challenge that has been given, we shall be justified in holding that Rome is prepared to employ force for the making converts, is restrained from doing so only by the greater force of her adversaries—and our logical deduction is that the latter force shall not be relaxed, and that Englishmen are bound to maintain the good fight so bravely begun by their fathers.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Balmoral, on Thursday week, along the south side of the Dee to Braemar; and, after changing horses at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, proceeded through Glenry to the Colonel's Cave, and thence to Castleton, returning to the castle in the evening. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold were present at the Braemar gathering. The competitions in the Highland games among the Duff and Farquharson clansmen were very keen. The Crathie volunteers were, for the first time, in attendance, attired in the Highland dress of Farquharson tartan. Earl Granville dined with the Queen. On the previous evening his Lordship, with Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, also dined with her Majesty.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Balmoral on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle. Lady Churchill, Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. Collins, and Sir William Jenner were in attendance. Earl Granville accompanied her Majesty as Minister in attendance. The Queen left the castle at half-past nine a.m., and posted to Ballater, travelling thence in a state saloon by a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company. A guard of honour of the 91st Regiment, under the command of Captain Alison, was in attendance at the station. Her Majesty arrived at Aberdeen at half-past eleven, where an assemblage of 2000 spectators, with the Lord Provost, the Rev. Principal Campbell, and the Senate of the University, with the civic authorities, were in waiting to receive the Queen. The Aberdeen City Rifle Battalion served as a guard of honour. Provost Leslie was presented to her Majesty by Earl Granville, after which he presented the silver keys of the city to the Queen, and also an address. The Sheriff of the county, the Principal of the University, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the Earl of Aberdeen were also presented to the Queen. Her Majesty accepted some baskets of fruit from the Earl of Kintore. At Keith the county volunteers and a large number of the inhabitants were assembled at the station, and the chairman, with the Hon. T. C. Bruce and other directors of the Highland line, took charge of the train. At Elgin the Queen received addresses from the inhabitants, and from the Presbytery of Elgin, presented respectively by Provost Cameron and the Rev. Dr. Brander. The Duke of Richmond met her Majesty at the station. The Queen accepted a bouquet of flowers from Miss Cameron. At Inverness, the Provost and Corporation, with a very large assemblage of the inhabitants, received her Majesty. Royal salutes were fired by the rifle volunteers, and an address was presented by the Provost, Dr. Mackenzie. The Earl of Seafield, the Master of Lovat, Mr. Baillie of Dochfour, and Mr. Evan Baillie were presented to the Queen. Miss Mackenzie presented a bouquet to her Majesty. At Dingwall the Queen received an address presented by Provost Mitchell. Sir James Matheson, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, was presented to her Majesty. Mrs. and Miss Mitchell presented bouquets to the Queen. The Duke of Sutherland met her Majesty at Bonar Bridge. At Golspie the Queen left the train, and was received by the Duchess of Sutherland. The Sutherland volunteers, with their band, were in attendance. Her Majesty, with the Duchess of Sutherland, drove through the village, which was most picturesquely decorated, en route to Dunrobin. The Duke of Sutherland, Viscount Tarbat, Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, Mr. Loch, and Major Weston (commanding the volunteers) accompanied the Queen on horseback. A guard of honour of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Major Fraser, received her Majesty at the castle with a Royal salute. Throughout the journey the Queen was much gratified with the sincere and heartfelt reception accorded to her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and Countess Granville, walked through the "politics" and by the seaside, and subsequently drove out. The Royal dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Earl and Countess Granville, Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, and Lady Churchill.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince

Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. Nearly 200 persons were present.

On Monday the Queen laid the foundation-stone of the memorial about to be erected in the grounds of the castle to the late Duchess of Sutherland by the clansmen and tenantry of the Duke. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to the spot, and was received by the Duke of Sutherland and a large assemblage of the subscribers and the public. A guard of honour of the Sutherland Volunteers, with their band, was in attendance. The Rev. J. M. Joass, having offered a prayer, presented an address to the Queen, to which her Majesty replied:—"It gives me the greatest pleasure to testify on this occasion my love and esteem for the beloved Duchess, my valued friend, with whose children I am now staying. I wish to express my warmest thanks for the hearty and loyal welcome I have met with at Sutherland." A bottle containing coins and newspapers having been deposited in a cavity, and a brass plate having been placed over it, the Duke of Sutherland handed the trowel and mallet to the Queen, who laid the stone. The monument is in the form of an Eleanor Cross, with a bronze bust of the late Duchess, and will be built of freestone from a quarry on the estate. After the ceremony her Majesty returned to the castle, amid the hearty cheering of the spectators, the band playing the National Anthem. After luncheon the Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Marchioness of Westminster, drove up to the monument of the Duke's grandfather, on Ben-a-Bhragie. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sumner, Mr. Edwin Lascelles, and Mr. Stanley were presented to the Queen. The Royal dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Earl and Countess Granville, the Marchioness of Westminster, Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, Lady Churchill, and Colonel Ponsonby.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, rode out and visited the falls in Golspie Burn. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Earl and Countess Granville, and the Marchioness of Westminster, drove through Strathbrora, and had tea on the green near the west end of the loch. The Queen made several sketches of the fine scenery around the loch. Mr. Stanley left the castle.

On Wednesday her Majesty visited Dornoch and received an address from the Provost, magistrates, and Presbyterians of the town. The Queen visited the cathedral and other places of interest, returning to Dunrobin at seven o'clock. A grand display of fireworks took place upon the departure of her Majesty from Golspie, at half-past eleven o'clock, on the return to Balmoral. The Queen arrived at the castle on Thursday morning.

Her Majesty has granted to Stephen Isaacson Tucker, gentleman, the office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of John von Sonnenberg de Haviland, Esq., to the office of York Herald.

The Queen has given orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Major-General (honorary) George Bouchier, C.B.; Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Colonel Charles Henry Brownlow, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. To be Companions of the Most Noble Order, viz.:—Colonel William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, late Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Thomas Rattray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel James Mansfield Nuttall, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel John Doran, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Sleigh Roberts, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel James Hills, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel John Adam Tytler, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon-Major Frederick Freemen Allen, Bengal Army.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who continued to reside at Bemerton Lodge during the autumn manoeuvres at Salisbury, at which his Royal Highness was present daily, was entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, at the Council House, by Dr. Lush, the senior representative of the city. A large and distinguished company was invited to meet the Prince. The toasts were limited to two—the Queen and the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in a concise speech, expressed with warmth his appreciation of "the hospitality and the kind feeling which has been evinced towards the army on the occasion of the manoeuvres." The band of the King's Own Royal Regiment performed during the evening. The Prince left at eleven o'clock upon his return to Bemerton Lodge. The city was gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated. On Sunday the Mayor and Corporation proceeded in semi-state to Bemerton Lodge, in order to conduct the Prince to the cathedral, where his Royal Highness, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, attended Divine service. The Rev. S. M. Dakin, the Rev. H. W. Pullin, the Rev. H. T. Armfield, the Rev. Precentor Lear, the Rev. C. Danberry, and the Bishop of Salisbury officiated. After the service the Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, rode round the camps. On Wednesday the Mayor and Corporation proceeded to Bemerton Lodge, and presented an address to the Prince, to which his Royal Highness made a graceful reply, thanking them for the hearty welcome which had been accorded him. The march past took place on Thursday, and the Prince returned to Marlborough House.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House, Park-lane, from Salisbury.

The Japanese Embassy have visited Windsor Castle, Frogmore, and Virginia Water, and the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; also the Mansion House, upon which occasion they were conducted by the Lord Mayor to Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bank of England, and Guildhall. Subsequently the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Embassy at luncheon.

Four thousand of the Viceroy's soldiers have, according to telegraphic intelligence from Cairo, been sent to the Abyssinian frontier to reinforce the Egyptian troops stationed there, with orders to repel by force any attempt of Prince Kassai to invade Egypt. They are, however, enjoined to avoid crossing the frontier.

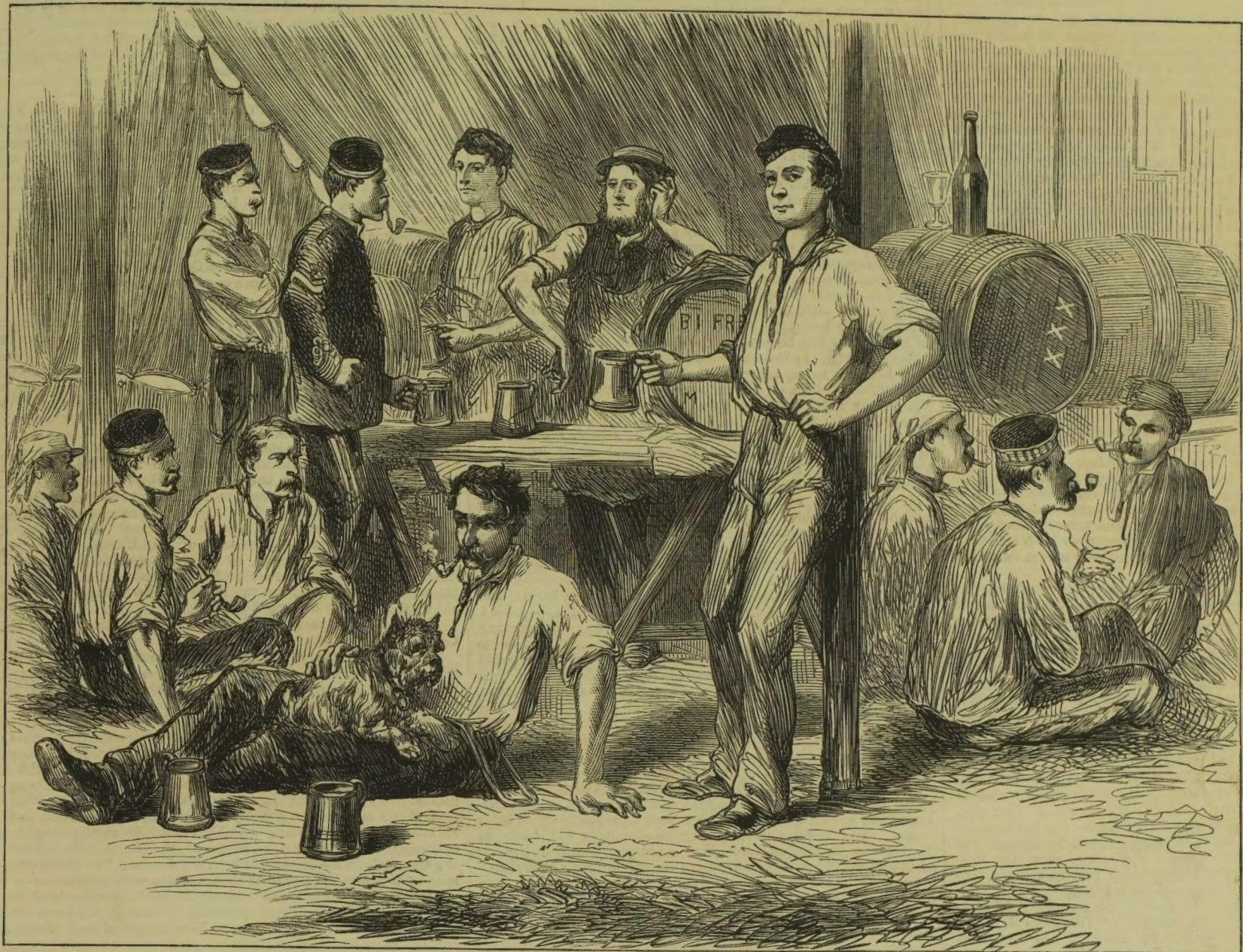
The Maharajah of Kappoorthulla, for whom the late Lord Mayo ordered the gift of a service of plate, the subject of one of our illustrations, is the son of the late Maharajah, whose portrait was engraved for this Journal a few years ago. That friendly and enlightened Prince died in 1870, on his way to visit Great Britain. The present Maharajah is "Furzand Dilbund Razokul Ihtiquar Dowlat-i-Englishi Rajah-i-Raggan Khur Singh Bahadoor Wali Kappoorthulla Bondee Botwleeva-Akana," and he was formally invested with the government of his State on April 23 of this year.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN : STEAM BAKERY—DRAWING A BATCH OF LOAVES.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN : SADDLER OF THE 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: CANTEEN.



THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: PIONEERS TO THE FRONT.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The attention of the Parisians has been mainly occupied, during the week, by the events taking place at Berlin and the Hague. The accounts published over here of the festivities which have taken place in the Prussian capital are full of covert sneers. The review at Tempelhof and the state performance at the Opera House are pronounced to have been wearying and unsatisfactory spectacles, and each of the minor incidents of the Imperial visit has been criticised in a similarly depreciating strain. We have been furthermore favoured with the astounding statements that at the grand banquet the Austrian Emperor proposed the health of "the King of Prussia," and not of the "Emperor of Germany;" and that processions of mourners, dressed in black, and bearing banners with inscriptions relating to the losses sustained by the German armies during the late war, have been promenading the streets of Berlin.

At a Cabinet Council, held under the presidency of M. Dufaure, it has been decided that no more arrests of persons implicated in the affairs of the Commune shall be made in Paris, except in the case of military men. The Commission of Pardons is to meet shortly, to discuss some four hundred cases, amongst which are nine capital condemnations.

The preliminaries of the trial of Marshal Bazaine continue to drag their slow length along and to furnish ample food for gossip and speculation. The latest rumours current are to the effect that the Marshal, in face of the overwhelming weight of testimony brought forward, has acknowledged having received the famous despatch from M'Mahon, the receipt of which he had hitherto strenuously denied. It being considered of the highest importance to have the testimony of Prince Frederick Charles and General von Moltke, Count Armin has been asked to solicit them to furnish written evidence, to be read in court by him at the approaching trial. Their compliance with this request is extremely problematical, though there are plenty of people here who assert that they have already consented.

The jubilation caused by the exceptionally good harvest with which we have been favoured has been in some degree modified by a report made by M. de Goulard, from which it appears certain that the indirect taxes for the first six months of the present year show a great falling off. The deficit has been, it is said, exaggerated by the Opposition journals, but the fact of its existence is now proved by this official report.

The sojourn of M. Thiers at Trouville has been enlivened by a grand concert at the Casino, in which the leading artistes of the Paris Opera House took part. The President and Madame Thiers were present, accompanied by General de Cissey and an escort of naval and military officers. Yesterday morning M. Thiers and the Minister of War paid a visit to M. Guizot, at Val Richer, stopping to lunch with the veteran statesman, and returning late in the afternoon to Trouville. During the past week the Minister of Finance, the Ambassador to the Papal See, and the Duc de Broglie have been staying at Trouville, and have had repeated interviews with the President of the Republic, whose visit to his favourite watering-place appears likely to be prolonged indefinitely.

M. de Valon, who, it will be recollect, compromised himself at Trouville, on Aug. 15, by shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" and "à bas Thiers!" has been condemned to five days' imprisonment and 15f. fine. MM. Ephrassi and Errazu, the other delinquents, having been expelled the country, no further proceedings were taken against them.

Following on the suicide of M. Leon Laya, the well-known dramatist, whose "Duc Job" was one of the masterpieces of modern French comedy, comes the news of the death of the Marquise de Saint-Marc. The deceased lady, who was better known by her nom de plume of the Countess Dash, was a very prolific writer of novels and a collaborateur of the elder Dumas, but none of her works achieved more than an ephemeral popularity.

The slight cloud which for a moment darkened the political horizon towards the Italian frontier has cleared away. In other words, orders have been issued for the stoppage of the mining operations which had been commenced at the French end of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and which had, it is reported, given offence to the Italian Government. Travellers therefore need be under no apprehensions of being suddenly blown to atoms whilst traversing the above route. Despite the evident pains taken by the Government organs to assure the public of the very satisfactory state of the relations between France and Italy, a vague impression that all is not quite right prevails.

## THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

(From our Correspondent in Berlin.)

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The gathering of the Emperors, which for several weeks past has furnished a continual theme for speculation to the politicians of Europe, has at length taken place, and during the last five or six days Berlin has abandoned itself to a delirium of innocent dissipation. The banners that were hung out on Monday last in commemoration of the anniversary of Sedan have been fluttering in the breeze ever since, and crowds of eager sightseers have been abroad from morn till night to catch occasional glimpses of the Emperor's Imperial guests, or witness one or the other pageant: now a procession of Princes in their state carriages, now a grand review, now the illumination of the palaces on the Linden, accompanied by a monster military concert by eleven hundred performers, now a great sham fight, extending over half a dozen square miles of ground, now a bivouac of troops, with a trio of Emperors breakfasting together under a tent—all which is to be wound up to-morrow with a stupendous stag-hunt, at which there are forty deer to be run down.

The Czar, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, arrived on the afternoon of Thursday last at the Eastern Railway station, situate at the far end of the old part of Berlin, where the foul odours of which the city is redolent more particularly predominate. The station was tastefully decorated with banners arranged trophy fashion, and the Emperor William, with the Crown Prince and his eldest son and the entire tribe of petty potentates assembled here to do honour to the auspicious occasion, were in waiting to receive the Czar on his arrival. As the train was driven into the station the band struck up the Russian National Anthem, and then came fraternal Imperial huzzas and embraces, followed by special presentations and obeisances, with recognitions and clasping of hands on the parts of Princes Bismarck and Gortschakoff. Eventually the two Emperors entered the same carriage, and were driven off, followed by the Russian Grand Dukes, the Crown Prince, the host of German Princes and Dukelings, the austere old Generals, the crafty state functionaries, and the obsequious courtiers. After paying their respects to the Empress, the Czar and his two sons proceeded to the Russian Embassy, in front of which a curious crowd had assembled.

At six o'clock on Friday evening the Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at the new Potsdam railway station, in a fashionable suburb of the city and within ten minutes' drive of the Linden. In addition to all the grand personages who had assembled to receive the Czar, the Czar himself, with his two sons, were present to welcome the Austrian Kaiser. The meeting, however, was a little embarrassing, and one fancied the politeness to be somewhat affected and the smiles to be a trifle hollow. As on the previous day Russian uniforms dominated, so, on Friday, Austrian regiments were *de rigueur*. Well-dressed Berliners mustered in force to see the long procession of carriages pass along the Brandenburger Avenue and through the Brandenburger Gate; then down the Linden to the King's Palace, where the Emperors alighted, and where, later in the evening, they supped *en famille*.

The day following there was a grand review on a sandy plain in the outskirts of the city, to which all elegant and all idle Berlin repaired, returning home powdered with dust like so many millers, after having been gratified by the sight of three Emperors melodramatically grasping each other by the hand in public, in token of perpetual friendship. The guests of the Emperor William had only just time to get themselves up in *grande tenue* and hasten in state carriages to the old palace to a gala banquet given in the Weissen Saal. Precisely at four o'clock the German Empress entered the hall, conducted on her right hand by the Emperor of Austria, and on her left by the Emperor of Russia, the German Emperor following with the Crown Princess of Prussia. The Empress took her seat in the centre of the Imperial table, having the Emperor of Austria on her right and the Czar upon her left. The Crown Princess sat on the other side of the Czar, with the Grand Duke of Baden on her left hand; while at the opposite end of the table, beside the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Emperor William was seated, having the Grand Duchess of Baden on his right hand. The laying out of the tables exhibited no redundancy of elaborate centrepieces, no lavish display of rich plate; the menu, too, of the entertainment presented nothing remarkable.

A state performance at the opera followed the banquet, and when this had concluded the guests returned to the palace to witness the procession of flambeaux and listen to the monster Zapfenstreich in the Lustgarten. A considerable body of troops, exhibiting a marked variety of uniforms, was already massed around the open space in front of the palace, which was bordered by tall lighted braziers, supporting festoons of coloured lamps, when, about twenty minutes to ten o'clock, the head of the procession of torchbearers appeared upon the Place. Winding round its entire extent, they took up their positions at regular distances among the musicians, by whom they were accompanied; and, the signal having been given, the two-and-twenty military bands, comprising 725 musicians and 350 fifers and drummers, opened the performance with the Austrian national hymn, the effect of which was certainly electrical, sending a thrill through all who heard it, calling forth cheers from the assembled multitudes beyond the lines of soldiers, and causing the torch-bearers to wave their blazing flambeaux excitedly over their heads. Due honour having been rendered to the Austrian Kaiser, the Alexander March was next performed, in honour of the Czar. Then came a German air, "L'entrée des invités," from the "Tannhäuser;" then the Radetzky March, next the Russian national hymn, and finally the Zapfenstreich, or Retreat, after which the entire performance is named. From time to time, while the bands were playing, the surrounding public buildings were illuminated with coloured Bengal lights, and lime-lights posted on the roof of the palace at stated intervals lit up the scene. Altogether, the spectacle was weirdly fantastic; and the Emperor's more distinguished guests, who viewed it from the principal balcony of the palace, appeared to regard it with intense satisfaction.

In the illuminations of the same evening, which were principally confined to the palaces and public buildings, Bengal lights played a prominent part. The façade of the new Townhall was lighted up with coloured lamps, and there were a few handsome gas ornaments on the Linden; but illuminations such as London is accustomed to were extremely rare. The crowd that thronged this favourite thoroughfare appeared, however, to find especial pleasure in contemplating them, and it was far into the morning of Sunday before they dispersed.

Sunday was comparatively a quiet day. The Emperors visited the Zoological Gardens in the afternoon, and then proceeded to Potsdam by railway, remaining there to dine at Schloss-Babelsberg and to take tea with the Crown Prince and Princess at the new palace.

On Monday they had to rise betimes for the purpose of proceeding to Staaken, where a grand sham fight, in which 30,000 men took part, came off. Troops posted in the neighbourhood of Spandau crossed the river Havel, about a mile and a half from the town, on a bridge of boats, and proceeded to engage an imaginary enemy along a line some four or five miles in length. One position after another was carried; now an outpost, next a village, then a hill or a small copse; and, finally, the attacking force, aided by numerous batteries of artillery, crossed the plain, carried other heights, brought its cavalry into play, and finally accomplished its programme, which was a most elaborate one, under the eyes—and evidently to the great gratification—of the three Emperors, who were constantly bringing their field-glasses into requisition, and who dashed about the field of battle with drawn swords, attended by their respective staffs, as though they were taking part in an actual contest, instead of being engaged in a mere mimic strife. Half an hour after noon the last position was carried, and the Emperors, Princes, Grand Dukes, and Generals, smothered with dust so as to be hardly recognisable, returned to Berlin by special train. There was a great dinner at five o'clock in the Adler Gallery, and a supper at nine with Prince Charles.

To-day there have been more military manoeuvres, and at a still greater distance from Berlin. The Emperors took the train to Wiestermark to witness them at half-past eight this morning, and did not get back to Berlin until three, having breakfasted together in a tent on the field of battle. To-day's dissipation winds up with a concert in the Runden Saal of the palace.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Having left his own dominion, the Emperor passed the evening of Thursday and the forenoon of Friday, last week, with the Royal family of Saxony at Pillnitz, and lunched with the same *en famille* at noon on Friday. His Imperial Majesty left for Berlin at a quarter-past two on Friday, and was accompanied to the railway station by the King and Crown Princess of Saxony. The Vienna journals hail the Emperor's journey as a symptom of the preservation of peace, and as a proof of the strengthened position Austria is now occupying amongst the nations of Europe.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Reichstag began the work of the session on Tuesday by the election of its officers. The late Minister of Justice, M. de Ritto, was elected President, and MM. Perczel and Bano were chosen Vice-Presidents.

SPAIN.

It is stated in a telegram from Madrid that the deficit in

the Spanish Budget, which the projected new loan is intended to cover, amounts to 2600 millions of reals.

Arrests are being made in Spain of persons suspected of participation in a fresh dynastic conspiracy. The private secretary of the Duke of Montpensier is one of those who are in custody, and it is said that the Government are in possession of full information respecting the plans of the conspirators.

A serious railway accident has happened in Spain. An express-train from Barcelona has been upset by a landslip, and several of the passengers have been killed.

## DENMARK.

Yesterday week the Princess of Wales entertained the whole Royal family of Denmark at dinner on board the Queen of England's yacht Victoria and Albert, and in the evening visited the Tivoli. On Saturday the Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal family were present at the baptism of the infant son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, in the Summer Palace. The Queen held the Prince in her arms, and he received the names of Christian Frederick Charles George Waldemar Axel. The Princess of Wales embarked for England in the Victoria and Albert on Wednesday afternoon.

Bishop Grundtvig was buried at Copenhagen, on Wednesday, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

## AMERICA.

President Grant has openly expressed his satisfaction at the result arrived at by the Court of Geneva, not on account of the award, but because principles have been settled and the quarrel has been adjusted impartially and in the interests of peace.

The elections in the State of Maine have resulted in the return of all the five Republican candidates for Congress, including the Speaker, Mr. Blaine. The Republicans have, moreover, carried the election of the entire State ticket—viz., all the State officers, also all the members for the Senate, and four fifths of those for the House of Representatives. Mr. Perham, Republican, has been re-elected Governor of the State of Maine by a majority of 15,000 votes, thus showing a gain of 5000 as compared with the last election. That General Grant will be re-elected President of the United States has virtually been made certain by this triumph of the Republicans in Maine. The result of the Presidential contest is almost always foretold by the issue of the struggles for the chief offices in the leading States.

The coalition party in Massachusetts has nominated Mr. Charles Sumner governor.

New York, in its Democratic State Convention, has nominated Mr. Kerwan as candidate for Governor of the State, and the selection has been approved by the Liberal Republican, or Greeleyite, section of the constituency.

The New York *Herald* of Aug. 31 contains a grateful acknowledgment of the letter of thanks addressed in the name of the Queen of England to the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Stanley, and alludes also to the gift of a gold snuff-box studded with diamonds which accompanied the verbal recognition. "The letter," it is remarked, though "short and formal, as such notes usually are, breathes a warmth and fulness of grateful feeling which no stiff official phrasing can obliterate, and is creditable alike to the Englishwoman and the Queen." "We rejoice," the *Herald* adds, "at the appearance of this generous tribute to American enterprise."

By a contract with the railway lines of New England, the Erie Company has secured on most advantageous terms the control of the western traffic to New England and Canada, and the entrance to New York.

Forrester, the suspected murderer of the banker Nathan, has been arrested.

## THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The final award will not be given till to-day (Saturday), when the arbiters will affix their signatures to the judgment of the Court. At the same time, there is little reason to doubt that the principles on which the award is to be given, and the amount to be assessed against this country in virtue of that award, are practically determined. No official statement has yet been issued as to the amount of the award. But the *Times* says it may be taken for granted that the award against us is over two millions sterling and under three. The *Daily Telegraph* professes to be enabled to state that the final award of the arbitrators in favour of the United States is in amount fifteen and a half millions of dollars, or about £3,250,000, and that the decision was against this country so far as regards the Alabama, the Shenandoah, and the Florida. On the other hand, the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs, on the authority of a member of the United States Cabinet, that the American members of the Joint High Commission on the Alabama claims were unanimously of opinion that thirteen million dollars (something less than £2,500,000 sterling) would be a fair compensation for the depredations of the rebel cruisers and the expenses of pursuit.

The Danish Bishop Gruntvig, the stanch defender of Scandinavian independence, died recently aged eighty-nine.

The Swiss village of Zernetz, in the canton Grisons, consisting of 120 houses, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.

The annual produce of the sale in Paris of snails for food is computed at more than 12,000f.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton: On the morning of Thursday, Sept. 26. Via Brindisi: On the evening of Oct. 4.

There has been a disturbance at the Cape diamond-fields, during which several tents were burned and Lynch law was in the ascendant.

A great representative meeting of Catholics at Breslau has issued a call to all their fellow-religionists in Germany to attend the services for the persecuted Church of the Holy Father in as great numbers as possible. The assembly also adopted an address to the Bishops who recently met at Fulda.

The Navy Department at Washington has received, by way of Tydkland and Copenhagen, despatches from Captain Hall, commander of the American Arctic Expedition, dated Aug. 24, 1871. All on board the Polaris—officers, scientific corps, and men—were well, and in excellent spirits; the sea-going qualities of the vessel had been tested, and found admirable; the engines and machinery were in perfect working order; and the ship was abundantly victualled. There was ample provision for the long Arctic night in books, games, and instrumental music.

The latest news from Central America is equally interesting and important. Honduras, it appears, is in a state of utter anarchy, the usual consequence in the Spanish American Republics of the proceedings of ambitious demagogues. The influence of this condition of affairs on the neighbouring States of Guatemala and Salvador has been most mischievous. From Peru we learn that Señor Pardo, the chosen of the people, has been installed President in the presence of the Congress, the Supreme Council, and the representatives of foreign Powers, and that public tranquillity is restored.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The sixteenth annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Plymouth, began its operations on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T. The council held a meeting at the Plymouth Institute at one o'clock, and at three the members and associates attended a special service in St. Andrew's Church. The Mayors and Corporations of Plymouth and Devonport were also present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Brooke Lambert, Vicar of Tamworth.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, Lord Napier and Ettrick delivered, in St. James's Hall, the inaugural address, of which the following is the substance :

His Lordship first spoke of the passing of the Public Health and Scotch Education Acts as being calculated to have a prominent place upon the roll of measures dear to social reformers. The chief features of each statute were briefly reviewed, and a reference was made to the educational progress of England, as shown by the returns of the Committee of Council.

## REAL PROPERTY.

His Lordship then went on to say that, in his judgment, the question which beyond all others deserved consideration was the tenure of real property. The distribution of property was the feature in our laws and customs which presented the greatest apparent hardship, which aroused the keenest sense of injustice, which afforded the readiest materials for misrepresentation, and which discovered the most dangerous inconsistency between our political institutions and our social condition. With reference to real property, it should never be forgotten that Great Britain stands apart and alone in the civilised world. In other respects our institutions, compared with those of foreign countries, exhibited that sort of divergence which may be likened to the various elements of colour in a diversified but not inharmonious pattern. France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, the United States, the British colonies, all the countries which counted for something in the world, which propagated ideas, or offered examples, or presented points for comparison, which fascinated by their past, or which possessed the promise of an expansive future—all had committed acts or adopted principles and measures which conducted them on a path directly opposed to that on which the destinies of England were still impelled. It would be easy (continued the noble Lord), but it would be idle, to multiply examples from the legislation or the usage of foreign or dependent nations to prove with what strength and unanimity the disposition runs to impart the benefits of real property to the greatest number. I would ask you, then, whether it is possible that the policy of England can long follow a different or contrary direction? Is it possible that England, which has taken so large a part in the formation of the political and economical institutions and doctrines of other States, can exclude from her own social system the reaction and reciprocal influence exerted by those States in a matter of such engrossing interest? No reflecting mind surely can admit that such partial isolation can endure in the midst of general communion. The contagion of foreign example alone would be unavoidable and irresistible. We must all recognise the want, we must all admit the duty. Unhappily, in searching for the means of action, it becomes at once apparent that there are many difficulties in the way which have not operated with the same force in other countries in which the question has been already solved, or which are altogether peculiar to our condition. Among these impediments the following may be noted as the most conspicuous : The extinction of all positive or traditional claims to a participation in the land-rights of the proprietor on the part of the occupiers and cultivators, leaving nothing but rights under contract where such exist; the high value of land produced by the abundance of capital derived from the profits of manufactures and trade; the immense amount of capital invested by the landlord in Great Britain in farm-buildings and permanent improvements, in connection with the existing groups or areas of cultivation; the large amount of capital required for the cultivation of land and the maintenance of stock in a country where scientific culture is firmly established, and where that culture alone can raise production in any degree to a level with the requirements of the whole people, already so insufficiently supplied; the power which the proprietors of land, and those who share their interests and convictions, possess, and justly possess, in the Legislature and government of the country.

Bearing in mind these exceptional features in the social and political condition of our country, let us proceed to a consideration of the expedients which have been proposed or might be suggested for the correction of the evils and dangers attached to the excessive concentration of real property, with the view of ascertaining what can be adopted for present action and what should be definitely or temporarily laid aside. I confess that I cannot conceive a more serious responsibility than that which is connected with the agitation of schemes pointing to the intervention of the State for the purpose of assuming a general property in land, and reorganising its distribution and culture on a communistic or co-operative basis. These projects are obnoxious to the most formidable objections and dangers. What prospect would there be of any good being patiently and faithfully done, either by individual philanthropy or by the action of combined private enterprise, in the presence of such an alarming chimera as the universal intervention of the State? With what application or contentment would the working man co-operate with his practical protector and friend, who can only promise him a humble return for persevering industry, while his imagination is disturbed by the dreams of a community on equality of material possessions?

I can conceive nothing so fitted as the agitation of these projects to make the rich selfish and the poor unapproachable, to render those who ought to grant incapable of granting, and those who ought to receive incapable of receiving.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

The gradual participation of the State in the future unequal increase in the rent of land, and the acquisition by the State of property in land from numerous sources, for the purpose of promoting co-operative agriculture, and the distribution of land among small holders, form the distinctive characteristics of the programme circulated by the Land Tenure Reform Association. These terms are presented as a minimum demand, or, perhaps, by way of an instalment to the landholder, and are accompanied by an apologetic appeal to those who aim at more radical results by more subversive methods. The substitution of the State for the individual in the administration of interests in the land would not inspire much sympathy among Englishmen of any class; the wholesale absorption of land held in trust for charitable endowments would be revolting to the public conscience, while the co-operative system in agriculture and the experimental re-partition of small freeholds may be effected by other agencies besides those of the Government.

The compulsory but regulated transfer of property in land

or a portion of it, from the present landlord to the present occupier, with provisions for compensation and redemption, with or without the pecuniary intervention of the State, would be a project free from some of the defects or abuses incidental to the more speculative designs alluded to above. Such a project is sanctioned by precedents in other nations, and some approach has been made to it in the land legislation for Ireland. It could be carried out without any infraction of the interests of the proprietor, however arbitrary the constraint might be in regard to his inclinations; and the land would be exclusively conveyed, in the first instances, to a class conversant with its management and deeply concerned for development. I do not, however, think that England or Scotland is in any degree a proper theatre for the introduction of a measure of this nature. The present class of farmers in England and Scotland do not demand or require the possession of land as a rule. The transfer of the property in land from the proprietor to the occupier would not benefit the greater number, nor give property to those who need it most, nor satisfy those who fondly imagine that it is possible to give it equally to all. The labourer would be transferred from a richer and more benevolent to a poorer and harder landlord. The introduction of the French law of inheritance, the obligatory and equal partition of land on succession, would, of course, break down the present combinations of landed property. But of all the expedients for decomposing great estates obligatory re-partition is the one which would find at present least support in the minds of Englishmen. Nor can I imagine that the precipitate dissolution of the present farming areas in this country which would quickly ensue upon an obligatory re-partition of inheritances would be effected without a great sacrifice and disturbance of capital and working power. Farm buildings, machinery, roads, drains, and fences are adapted either to existing groups or capable of serving larger groups, for the tendency has been to consolidate rather than to divide.

We must, after all, fall back upon a class of measures less aspiring, but which can be rendered acceptable to the agencies by which our affairs are directed, and profitable in time to the masses of our fellow-countrymen whom we desire to serve. These measures are to be found in the removal of laws which act as an impediment to the division and improvement of landed property, or as an instrument for its consolidation, in the institution of authorities and regulations by which the proprietor of land may be enabled and obliged to perform his duty by the land, and especially by the labouring poor settled upon it, and in the encouragement of private and commercial enterprise, in facilitating the acquisition of real property by the honest and industrious labourer and mechanic. When every artificial obstacle to the re-partition and improvement of land has been removed—when every proprietor has been granted, with a just reservation of the rights of others, the largest share of power to do his duty by the land and his dependents—the question may be fairly agitated as to how far the State may properly step in to enforce the performance of such duties by the proprietor, or to assume that performance in the case of obstinate neglect. After making a liberal recognition of what the proprietors of land have done in the way of sanitary and moralising work in this country, the truth is written far and wide upon the face of the land that much more lies undone.

## RURAL COTTAGES.

The reports of the commission appointed to inquire into the employment of children, young persons, and women in agriculture, are the true mirror of the condition of the labouring classes depending on the land. There we can see how the labourer lives, what he learns, how he works and struggles, sometimes starves, and mostly ends; not in the kindly shadow of the hall—not on the pleasant verge of the garden, the park, or the home farm—but over the common surface of the soil, out of sight, and partly out of mind. Nothing is disclosed in stronger colours in those reports than this—that the dwellings of the rural population urgently demand very general reconstruction. A comparison of the reports concerning England with those concerning Scotland lead me to believe that, with reference to house-room, the two peoples are now much alike. If a minimum of one third of the agricultural homes of Great Britain require to be rebuilt, you have something like a measure of our great necessity on the rural side. It is a matter of building 700,000 cottages, at a cost of 70 millions sterling. In regarding the work that lies before us, two things strike me as certain: the work cannot be done in any considerable measure by the labourers, and it must be barren of all direct remuneration to the landlord. The agricultural reports are decidedly adverse to the old-fashioned freehold cottage. Give the labourer a patch of soil for himself or let him take it. He will raise a hovel which will too often become a scene of over-crowding, dilapidation, slovenliness, and every sanitary abuse. Build the labourer a substantial and wholesome habitation on a garden and fixture allotment, and let him become the proprietor of the place by a course of industry and self-denial, there is a prospect that it will be kept with decency and pride. The man cannot make the house, the house will make the man. The sanitary authorities of the rural districts should be invested with the most ample prerogatives for the regulation of the character of the habitations within their jurisdiction. They should have absolute power to declare any building unfit for human habitation on the report of the Government inspector, and to order it to be closed or removed after reasonable warning. No new building should be erected until the site and the plan had been submitted to the sanitary authorities for a time, so that objections might be taken on public or private grounds.

The noble Lord concluded by expressing his regret that he had not been able in the limits of his address to refer to the introduction of the co-operative principle in the cultivation of the soil, or to the acquisition of real property by the artisans and workers in factories resident in towns.

The President's address, which occupied more than an hour and a half in its delivery, was listened to with unbroken interest and attention, especially when Lord Napier and Ettrick gave the results of his personal observation and experience in regard to the emancipation of the Russian serfs, and the self-respect induced among the natives of India by their personal interest in the soil. His suggestive examination of the laws regulating the tenure of land, especially the law of primogeniture and entail, based in some degree upon his own experience in the south of Scotland, and his recommendation to landlords to provide freehold rates for labourers' cottages, elicited many subdued cries of "Hear, hear." When the President resumed his seat the applause was loud and long continued. A vote of thanks to his Lordship was proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., seconded by Earl Fortescue, and carried unanimously.

On the following morning an address was delivered in St. James's Hall by the Attorney-General, Sir John D. Coleridge, president of the department of jurisprudence and amendment of the law; after which the departments met in their respective rooms.

According to the programme, the municipal law section were to meet at the Athenaeum, Plymouth, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., and at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, Devonport, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th. The repression of crime section to meet in the Card-Room, Royal Hotel, Plymouth, for the first three days of the congress, and subsequently at the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport. The education department to meet in Plymouth at the ball-room, Royal Hotel, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, and on the three concluding days at the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport. The health department to hold their first three general meetings at the Mechanics' Institute, Plymouth, and their last three at the Oddfellows' Hall, Devonport. That of economy and trade to meet at the Guildhall, in Plymouth, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, and at the Royal Naval Annuitants' Office, Devonport, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th.

On Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, the Mayor of Plymouth was to hold a reception at the Assembly-rooms, Royal Hotel. The following morning Mr. George Woodyatt, Hastings, president of the education department, was to deliver an address at St. James's Hall; and in the evening, at eight o'clock, a working men's meeting was to be held in the Albert Hall, Stonehouse, at which Lord Napier and Ettrick would preside. On Saturday morning the departments were to meet in their respective rooms. An address will be delivered on Monday morning, at the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport, by Dr. Acland, F.R.S.; and in the evening the Mayor of Devonport will receive the members of the association in the Guildhall. On Tuesday morning Sir John Bowring, president of the economy and trade department, will deliver an address. The concluding meeting of members and associates will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport, on Wednesday, the 18th, at 11.30 a.m.

The following excursions have been organised :

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 14, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe will open his gardens and park to the members and associates. Tea and coffee will be provided in the orangery. Military and naval bands will attend.

On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 2 p.m., visit to her Majesty's Dockyard, Keyham Steam-yard, and Gun Wharf; at 4 p.m. a Government steamer will leave the dockyard for the Breakwater and River Yealm; another steamer will leave the same place for St. Germans, to visit Port Eliot, by permission of the Earl of St. Germans.

On Thursday, Sept. 19, at 9 a.m., steamers will leave Millbay and the dockyard for her Majesty's training-ship *Imperial*, Captain Wilson, R.N., and her Majesty's gunnery-ship *Cambridge*, Captain Herbert, R.N. On leaving the gunnery-ship, one steamer will take a party to the Sound, Cotehele House, which will be open to visitors, by the kind permission of the Dowager Countess of Mont-Edgcumbe, and the Weir Head; and a Government steamer will proceed with another party to the Royal Albert Bridge and the Eddystone Lighthouse. There will be excursions also to the Dartmoor convict establishment, Devon Consols Mine, and Endsleigh Cottage.

## "HOP-PICKING IN GERMANY."

Notwithstanding all that is said and sung of their Rhine wine, the Germans are pre-eminently a beer-bibbing race. If beer is not drunk universally, the great majority who imbibe it more than make up by the quantity they consume for the small wine-drinking minority. It is well known that a Bavarian will make nothing of swallowing about ten quarts of beer at a bout. Bavaria, indeed, is the beer paradise of Germany. The Bavarian's talk is of beer; the most important subjects of discussion are the amount and quality of the annual brewing; in the great towns, as in the small, the largest and most imposing buildings are the breweries, and *bier-hausen gartens* and cellars are more plentiful than gin-palaces in St. Giles's. As October approaches the beery fermentation, both moral and material, reaches its height; the one great anxiety is to discover where the best brew is to be found, and, when ascertained, the place becomes the general resort till all the right tap is exhausted. The hop season is also a time of considerable excitement, and the yield is a matter of national concern, though hops are not employed in German brewing in so large a proportion as with us, means not practised here being adopted to retard the final stages of fermentation. The plant, however, is common enough; for the *hopfen* grows everywhere wild in the hedges, and the Germans were the first to use it in brewing—i.e., as early as the ninth century. Great prejudice was entertained in this country against the wholesome tonic yielded by the pretty foliaceous cones of the female plant. Old Fuller says, in his "Worthies of England," that a petition was presented to Parliament in the reign of King Henry VI. against the wicked weed called hops; and "hop-vines" were accused of drying up the body and increasing melancholy. What would have been thought of our modern bitter beer in those days? The Germans, though they do not brew so largely with hops as ourselves, yet have some appreciation of the qualities of the plant. Here, in this clever picture by Herr Rodolph Hirth, we have a scene of hop-picking in Germany. All hands, old and young, are pressed into service, as with us, in order that the hops, when picked clean from leaves and stalks, may be conveyed as soon as possible to the kiln to be dried. But the method differs somewhat: the detached portion of the "bines" are carried for picking under cover of a cottage or farm building. The scene, unlike those to be sometimes witnessed on the Kentish fields, is not grossly debased and indecent. It is true that there is an amorous youth in the picture who is much more attentive to the comely lass at his side, and who even pays more heed to the inevitable pipe than to the work in hand. But there is no great harm in this, except in the eyes of the taskmaster or the jealous girl on the youth's left.

On the occasion of his birthday King Louis of Bavaria instituted a new gold medal to recompense services rendered to science, arts, and manufactures.

A coal-field of excellent quality has been discovered in the district of Castrovittari, in the Italian province of Catanzaro. A company has undertaken the working of it.

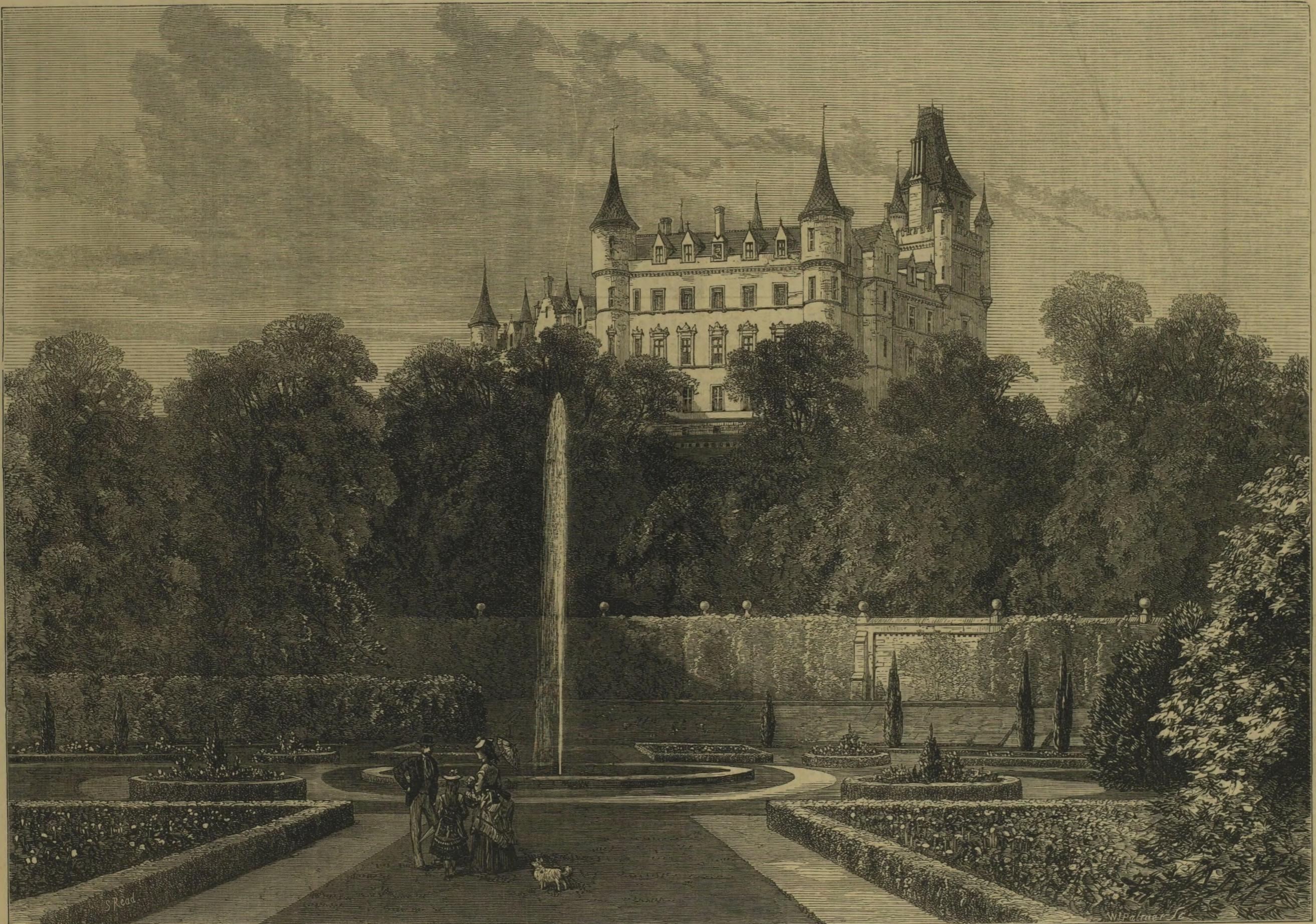
Galignani says that the operation of weighing the five hundred million francs sent by the French Government to Germany lasted three days.

The Hastings and St. Leonards Flower Show last week was a great success, far surpassing all its predecessors. On Thursday the visitors numbered 1300, and on Friday about 2000. Mrs. Lucas Shadwell distributed the prizes.

The Act 35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 56, recites the life annuity of £1000 granted to Lady Mayo out of the revenues of India, and a further sum of £20,000 for the benefit of the children of her Ladyship and the late Lord Mayo. It declares, in consideration of the eminent services of the late Earl, that out of the revenues of the United Kingdom a further annuity of £1000 be payable to her Ladyship.



"HOP-PICKING IN GERMANY," BY RUDOLPH HIRTH.



DUNROBIN CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, VISITED BY THE QUEEN.

## DUNROBIN CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen has at length accomplished her long-projected visit to Dunrobin Castle, the Highland residence of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. Nearly twenty years ago, when extensive additions to the castle were in course of construction by the late Duke and Duchess, preparations were made for this visit, and a splendid suite of rooms, then and still named "the Queen's Rooms," was set apart for the use of her Majesty and the Prince Consort; but a succession of adverse causes interposed; and now that the visit has been made, it is by the Queen alone, and to a younger generation of the house of Sutherland.

The reception was, of course, a splendid one. Her Majesty left Balmoral early on Friday morning. Her progress northwards was through a succession of loyal demonstrations; each burgh along the line of the route vied with its neighbour in the cordiality of its welcome; and the village of Golspie, through which the Queen drove from the railway station to Dunrobin, was in a fit of unprecedented enthusiasm, which broke out into a perfect blaze of bunting.

Dunrobin is one of the stateliest of all the "stately homes of England." It is built on a commanding rocky eminence of the coast of Sutherland, and close upon the seashore, from which it is separated only by a narrow strip of faultless green turf and the hanging-gardens of the castle. The terrace is richly wooded, and at the western, or oldest, front of the castle, at the bottom of a rocky ravine, runs a small mountain stream, the gentle music of whose waters, and the varying splash of the fountains in the garden, accord exquisitely with the deep bass of the long-resounding shore. So vast is this building, that even on great festive occasions, when the powers of a band of musicians are in full blast, and enthusiastic reel-dancers are yelling with accustomed savagery in the ball-room, in the distant attics of the old pile not a whisper is heard of the revelry below—nothing but the monotonous break, break, break of the waves upon the shore beneath; and the silver ripple on the sea speaks only of peace and repose.

Her Majesty's rooms command a magnificent view of the sea and of the wide range of Highland country to which it looks across the water; and at no time do these appear more beautiful than in the tranquil hours of night, when the moon is at her full; but, unfortunately, during the Royal visit, this great source of attraction was not available. Its beauties by day, however, are of no common order—wood and water, rock and plain, mountain and valley, moorland and rich garden, all these contribute to the attractions of Dunrobin.

The castle was founded as far back as 1097, by Robert, second Earl of Sutherland, and has been in continuous occupation ever since. Strength was, of course, the first object that guided the selection of the site, and this was well secured on the rocky eminence which the Earl named after himself. But as time wore on, and the power of the Moror Chatt, or chief of the house, became less dependent upon this stronghold or that, the luxuries and graces of life began to be cultivated at Dunrobin. Additions were made to the building, and the garden acquired celebrity for the fine quality of its produce—"chiefly the pears and cherries," says Sir Robert Gordon (1630). But it was not until the present family succeeded that the castle assumed anything like the splendour and dimensions it now boasts. The grandfather of the present Duke was the representative of two very old English families, the Levesons of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford, and the Gowers of Stittenden, near York. The family was ennobled in 1703. In 1746 Baron Gower was made Viscount Trentham and Earl, and in 1786 became Marquis of Stafford. This first Marquis married Lady Louisa Egerton, the sister of the third and greatest Duke of Bridgewater. Their eldest son married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, the heiress and last direct representative of the oldest peerage in the kingdom; and in 1833 he was raised to the rank of Duke of Sutherland. This nobleman inherited some part of the energetic disposition of his uncle, the Duke of Bridgewater. He effected a revolution in the management of all his estates, including the enormous domain embracing nearly the whole property of one of the largest counties of Scotland, which he acquired through his marriage. And now, after a period of repose (the late Duke having devoted himself more to the graces and accomplishments of a studious life), the family disposition to engage in great works of public utility is revealing itself in his successor more strongly than ever. Very soon after he succeeded to the title his Grace began to devote himself to practical works, and already, in the course of a short career, he has accomplished great things. The railway which carried her Majesty to Golspie, on Friday, may be said to owe its existence to the Duke. At each successive step from Perth to Golspie, the railway system became more and more indebted to him for help; and the extension from that village to Helmsdale, a distance of seventeen miles, was made entirely at the Duke's expense. It was not, however, merely a question of money, or even of enterprise; philanthropy of the best sort mingled largely in the undertaking. The people on the estate had had several bad years' fishing and bad harvests to boot. There was much distress in the country and little labour, and thus he conceived the idea of at once benefiting the country and providing work for the people by continuing the railway northwards. The Duke became his own engineer and his own contractor, paid the men their weekly wages, utilised his woods, his quarries, and his mills for materials; and, after debiting the undertaking with a fair charge for land and everything that went to the making of the line, he had the satisfaction of finding that "the Duke of Sutherland's railway," as it is named, is not only as good a railway as can be constructed (vide the Government inspector's report), but is the very cheapest railway on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge that has ever been constructed in the United Kingdom. The Duke opened the line himself, driving the engine, and the Duchess accompanied him on the foot-plate! The work of extension is still far from completed, but it is in rapid progress. The Duke is again by far the largest promoter of the scheme, and it may be said to be entirely due to him that the bill for the construction passed through Parliament so early as it did; for the Caithness subscribers were at sixes and sevens as to the route the extension should take, until the Duke settled the matter by throwing his weight into the scheme that has been sanctioned and adopted. These works are effecting an extraordinary change in the social condition of the county of Sutherland, which, but a few years ago, was almost cut off from the whole world. To the railway it is, perhaps, due that her Majesty has at length visited this distant part of her dominions; and in a few years hence it will probably be in the power of the Queen and her subjects to make a continuous journey in the same carriage literally from Land's End to John o'Groats. Before leaving this subject we may be allowed to mention another great work in the neighbourhood of Dunrobin which it is possible may be of immense consequence to the county of Sutherland and the Highlands. It has long been known that coal of a bituminous character exists at Brora, a few miles north of Dunrobin. The first Duke sank shafts and raised many thousand tons, but the quality was

unsuited for domestic purposes, and the mines were abandoned. The increase of price and the power of supplying fuel for the great lime-works, brick-works, and marble quarries which have been opened during the last few years on the Sutherland estates have induced the Duke to reopen the mines, and machinery is now in course of erection which will thoroughly test the extent and quality of the coal-fields of the north.

With Dunrobin or Golspie as a centre, roads penetrate to the remotest parts of the country—deer forests, moors, lochs, and rivers are all within easy distance. In the immediate neighbourhood are many pleasant walks and excursions—the Golspie burn, abounding in picturesque waterfalls and bits of charming greenery; the hill of Ben Vraggie, Loch Brora, and the romantic scenes of which our Artist's pencil has furnished some illustrations for this Number of our Journal.

## MUSIC.

## THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and forty-ninth meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford commenced on Tuesday morning.

The origin and objects of these festivals have so often been described that brief reference thereto may now suffice. Originating in meetings of the combined choristers, in yearly alternation at each city, for their mutual improvement in the practice of anthems and service music, they very soon assumed a much larger plan, and a benevolent purpose, by means of donations and contributions in aid of the poorer clergy of the dioceses, their widows and orphans. The performances were soon afterwards expanded by the engagement of an orchestra and eminent solo singers from London; and oratorios were given on a grand scale, in the morning, at the cathedral, followed by evening concerts in the principal hall of the respective cities. The results of these festivals having formerly exhibited many fluctuations of loss and gain, the number of the stewards has been gradually augmented, so as to diminish the individual responsibility of each—the expenses of the festival being met only by the previous sale of tickets—the receipts at the doors of the cathedral, subscriptions, and donations being preserved intact for the charitable object already named. The number of stewards for the present festival is eighty-four.

There have been several periods in the history of these music meetings when their continuance has appeared doubtful—in some cases from the loss incurred, in others still more from powerful local opposition, most powerful at Worcester. Of late years the festivals have been generally more than self-paying, and the adverse feeling seems now either to have died out or to have been effectually defeated.

The arrangements for the present meeting have already been adverted to. As previously stated, the band, led by Mr. Sington, consisted of upwards of seventy instrumentalists, chiefly from the London opera orchestras. The chorus comprised between two and three hundred voices, many of which were derived from Mr. Barnby's choir. The principal singers will be named to in reference to specific performances.

As usual, each day of the festival was inaugurated by early service in the cathedral, including the co-operation of the associated choirs. The special sermon on the first day (Tuesday) was preached by the Rev. Canon Barry, who took for his text the phrase "What mean ye by this service?" (Exodus xii. 26), on which he delivered an able discourse in recognition of the moral and religious agency of great music, together with an earnest advocacy of the three-choir festivals and the benevolent purpose which they serve. The musical performances were soon afterwards inaugurated by a performance of "Elijah" in the cathedral, which is already far advanced in the extensive process of restoration that has been steadily progressing during the last twenty years. The choir, with its beautiful new pavement of encaustic tiles and marble, and other features of artistic renovation, will soon be again open for public worship, and the exquisite proportions and details of this fine cathedral will then be seen in all their picturesque perfection.

Of the performance of "Elijah" little need be said, as it was similar to that of many previous occasions. The music of the Prophet was sung throughout by Mr. Santley with that fine declamation and expression he has so often displayed in the same oratorio. The soprano solos of the first part were sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and those of the second part by Mdlle. Titien. Madame Patey gave the air, "O rest in the Lord," and Miss Alice Fairman was an efficient second soprano. The tenor solos were divided between Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Edward Lloyd—a medical certificate having been received announcing the impossibility, on account of severe illness, of Mr. Sims Reeves fulfilling his engagement. That these gentlemen efficiently fulfilled a task that was no novelty to them need scarcely be said.

The first of the evening concerts, on Tuesday, included a selection from the works of Mozart, chiefly from his opera "Idomeneo," the first of his important stage productions—his several previous efforts in that style having been rather tentative juvenile essays than works to hold a permanent position. "Idomeneo," however (produced in 1781), commenced a new era in dramatic music. With much reflection of the severer style of Glück, there is a combination of melodic vocal beauty with elaborate instrumentation hitherto unknown. The selection commenced with the overture, and included the airs of Ilia, "Padre Germania," sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; and "Zeffiretti," by Mdlle. Titien, the latter of whom also sang the solos in the chorus, "Placido è il mar;" the air of Idomeneo, "Vedrommi," by Mr. Rigby; and the chorus, "Godiam la pace." The chamber song, "L'Addio" (by Madame Patey); the air, "Deh vieni," from "Figaro" (by Madame Sherrington), and the orchestral symphony in G minor terminated the selection from Mozart and the first part of the concert; the remainder of which—commencing with Auber's overture to "Masaniello" (encored)—consisted of familiar vocal pieces that call for no comment.

The second day (Wednesday) was devoted to a selection from Handel's "Samson," Hummel's Mass in E flat (No. 2), and the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation"—a programme which offered features of great interest and variety. "Samson," a favourite oratorio of its composer, contains choral writing worthy of comparison even with that of his "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt;" and this feature was in most instances well rendered here, as were the selected solo pieces—assigned to Madame Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Madame Patey, and Mr. Santley.

Hummel's mass is conceived in the same school of melodious beauty as that to which the masses of Haydn and Mozart belong. Like them, it never rises to sublimity, but is full of charm and grace. Here, as in other instances, the chorus-singing at Worcester was sometimes bright and effective, and at others evinced a want of sufficient preparation—at which there need be small wonder, considering the enormous amount of music performed within a limited time. The solos in the mass were very efficiently rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Alice Fairman, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

The music of Haydn's "Creation" requires no comment now; nor is it requisite to dwell on the solo-singing therein—the singers having been Mdlle. Titien, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

Wednesday evening's concert commenced with the greater portion of Handel's setting of "L'Allegro ed Il Pensieroso," the music of which is but rarely heard, and had, therefore, almost the interest of novelty. Like the composer's "Alexander's Feast" and "Acis and Galatea," it contains many proofs of his versatility as well as of his power: grace and mirth are here found in alternation with grandeur and dignity. The soprano solos were sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, instead of being divided between her and Mdlle. Titien, for whose absence, on account of indisposition, an apology was made. The tenor and bass solo music was rendered by Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. The second part of the concert commenced with Haydn's "Surprise" symphony, the remainder of the programme having consisted of a selection of well-known pieces.

The close of this festival and the commencement of that at Norwich will be recorded next week.

The excellent Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed, for the seventeenth series, on Oct. 5. There will be twenty-five performances—eleven before and fourteen after Christmas. All the nine symphonies of Beethoven are to be given in regular order, besides a symphony of Mozart and one by Schubert, for the first time here. Among many interesting novelties there is promise of a new orchestral work, composed expressly for these concerts by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

## THE THEATRES.

The management of the Court has proved itself sedulous in providing for its habitués the best examples of dramatic writing they could obtain, and have succeeded to an extent scarcely to have been expected. Their last production does them infinite credit. It is entitled "A Son of the Soil," being, in fact, a free version of M. Ponsard's "Le Lion Amoureux." The drama is reduced to three acts, and not unskillfully adapted by Mr. H. C. Merivale. The dialogue is partly in blank verse and partly in prose. The former, we confess, is somewhat metallic, and is further wanting in those apt touches and brief phrasings which make the charm of our elder dramatists, such as Beaumont and Fletcher, and without which it is liable to become hard and declamatory. Our friend Louis Martel, in the person of Mr. Herman Vezin, is far too rhetorical; but the fault is not entirely the actor's—it belongs in a far higher degree to the author, who has inadvertently given to the performer the opportunity of mouthing. Mr. Vezin's general bearing is fine; and there is a consistent masking of the countenance which is somewhat expressive, and partakes of so much earnestness that it is impressive also, and affects the audience with a sense of reality. The "Son of the Soil" endeavours to show what Paris was in 1795, when the aristocrats had escaped for awhile from the threatened terrors of the Revolution, and the Democrats had shown a disposition to become reconciled to them. Martel is thus, though at first disinclined, induced to visit a fashionable saloon and face the guests of Madame Tallien (Miss Emma Barnett), among whom is the Count de Valmont (Mr. W. H. Fisher), who has just been set at liberty by the influence of Martel, wrought upon as he had been by Beatrice, Duchess d'Armine (Miss Ada Dyas). In their childhood, the Duchess and the Democrat had been acquainted, the latter having been a serf upon her father the Duke de Lille's estate. Old recollections sway both, and prepare, unaware, the way for a mutual passion, which subsequently becomes the theme of the action of the play. The result of Martel's visit to Madame Tallien's is a fatal one to the lovers. The gay nobleman, just released from prison, indulges in careless reflections on the Democrats, and excites the anger of Martel, who is further inflamed by the discovery that Beatrice is betrothed to the Count. Accordingly, he retorts in no measured terms on the callous jester, and leaves the party. But, on reflection, he is conscious that he has offended against the rules of polite society, and seeks Beatrice, who accepts his apology, and soon convinces him that she entertains a strong affection for him. Meanwhile, her father, the Duke de Lille (Mr. Clifford Cooper), has also been restored to freedom, and strongly objects to her union with a revolutionist. She yields to the paternal influence, and Martel, indignant at her supposed treachery, quits Paris for Brittany with General Hoche (Mr. A. Bishop). At the opening of the third act we find that the aristocrats have been beaten by the Republicans, and both the Duke and the Count are in great peril. Misunderstandings take place between the lovers, and Martel's sense of honour revolts against his assisting in their escape. The generosity of the General comes to their aid, and they are delivered from the danger. The Duke departs for England, and Martel and Beatrice are left behind, the latter resolving to use the right which she has earned "to please herself and look for happiness in her own way." We have sufficiently criticised Mr. Vezin's energetic representation of the hero; it remains to add that Miss Ada Dyas, in the heroine, displays the qualities of a good and sterling actress. Both were sincere in their efforts, which were highly appreciated by an intelligent audience.

On Saturday the Royalty reopened under new management—that of Mr. W. H. Swannborough, who has commenced business with a certain degree of vigour, but, we fear, with too much haste. The performance began with an abridgment, in two acts, of the elder Morton's comedy, "A Cure for the Heartache." The part of Young Rapid was sustained with much vivacity by Mr. C. Harcourt, late manager of the Royal Alfred, and that of Old Rapid was capably acted by Mr. W. H. Stevens. A burlesque followed, called "Anne Boleyn," by Mr. Conway Edwards, in which Anne and Lady Jane Seymour are pitted against each other. The piece is execrably bad. It was followed by a new farce, by Mr. Frederick Hughes, entitled "My Wife's Baby," which was, if possible, something worse.

Mr. Hastings, it appears, has succeeded in obtaining acceptance for four new plays by Sir Charles Young, at the Holborn, the Queen's, the Olympic, and the Brighton.

Lord Cathcart, president of the Royal Agricultural Society, offers a prize of £100 for the best essay on the potato plague and its prevention.

The emigration returns show that 5840 more persons left Ireland in the first seven months of 1872 than in 1871. The total emigration within this period was 54,995.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, an auxiliary letter-carrier was convicted of drunkenness whilst upon duty. He was fined £5.

The late Mr. Garrett Frost has bequeathed legacies to various Manchester charities to the amount of £20,100. Of this sum £5000 is given to the Manchester Infirmary, and £3000 to the Salford Dispensary.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bell, Charles Dent, to be Rector of Cheltenham.  
 Bellamy, Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Publow.  
 Decdes, Cecil; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford.  
 Dimock, Nathaniel; Vicar of Womenswold.  
 Dyson, W.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bradford.  
 Fowler, Robert; Vicar of Barton.  
 Fox, William Henry; Vicar of Thixendale.  
 Gilliom, Edward Carver; Curate of Midford.  
 Hartley, Percival; Rector of Staveley.  
 Hickens, Richard; Vicar of Overton-with-Shipton.  
 Husband, Edward; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Folkestone, Kent.  
 Ing's David; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Apsley End, Herts.  
 Jose, Stephen Prust; Perpetual Curate of Churchill.  
 Layton, T. C. L.; Minister of Emmanuel Church, Weston-super-Mare.  
 Lee-Warner, J.; Rector of Tarrant Gunville, near Blandford.  
 Martin, Robert; Vicar of Irlam, near Manchester.  
 Mason, W.; Curate of Sherborne, Warwick.  
 Nash, Robert S.; Rural Dean of North Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire.  
 Norris, C. E.; Rector of Wenden Lofts, and Vicar of Elmton, Essex.  
 Oakden, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Walthamstow, Essex.  
 Reynolds, George Worthington; Rector of St. Mark's, Cheadle Hill.  
 Stewart, John; Vicar of Hart, Durham.  
 Thursfield, Richard; Rector of St. Michael's, Worcester.  
 White, Richard Allen; Vicar of St. Peter's, Ipswich.  
 Wilbraham, William; Vicar of All Saints', Pendleton.  
 Wood, R. Nicholson; Chaplain to the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum.

The Dean of Winchester has given the notice required by the new Act of his intention to resign the deanery.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., has consented to become a life vice-president of the London Free and Open Church Association, and has forwarded to the secretary a cheque for £21.

Last Sunday morning Divine service was again performed in the English church at Geneva by the Rev. H. Downton. The chapel was crowded, and it is hoped that the scandal connected with the dismissal has terminated.

All the arrangements having been completed for opening the new Welsh collegiate institution, the first session will be commenced on Thursday, Oct. 10. The Rev. T. C. Edwards, of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, has been appointed principal.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has given notice that he will commence the primary visitation of his diocese, which he has been hitherto obliged to defer on account of ill-health, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. On that day the Archbishop will receive the clergy at All Saints' Church, Maidstone, where the holy communion will be celebrated and a charge delivered to the clergy.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has made arrangements for conferences of clergy and laity in his diocese, on Oct. 22, at Gloucester; Oct. 23, at Bristol; and Oct. 29, at Cirencester. The subjects proposed for discussion are "The best mode of carrying out elementary education in its religious and general aspects," and "The best mode of improving the discipline and practical working of the Church."

The Bishop of Winchester, on the 4th inst., consecrated the new parish church of Bengeworth, near Evesham, on a site given by Lord Northwick—Miss Porter, of Birmingham, giving £1000 to the building fund. The work was set on foot twelve years ago by the late Vicar, Dr. Marsden, now Bishop of Bathurst, with the object originally of restoring the old church. The architect was Mr. F. D. Barry; the builder, who has erected no fewer than thirty-five churches, Mr. H. Yates. The Bishop preached.

On the 5th inst. the new school-chapel erected at Cumfelin, in the parish of Gelligaer, in the diocese of Llandaff, was opened. It is situated in a valley on the western side of the parish, where at the present time a large population is settling. For the past three years Divine service has been held once on Sunday and on a week night in a school-room lent by the Dowlais Iron Company. For the future there will be morning and evening service, with the litany, after the Sunday-school, at three p.m., given in it. The school-chapel measures 36 ft. by 20 ft., and has been erected from the designs of Mr. Charles Buckeridge, of London and Oxford. It is a part of a building, which will be extended, it is hoped and intended, to a length of 80 ft., including a chancel, which will be built on at the cast end as the population increases.

The following testimonials to clergymen are notified in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. W. H. Bray, on his resigning the curacy of All Saints', Brighton, and being appointed Diocesan Secretary of S.P.G. in Calcutta; a purse containing 100 gs., a gold watch, and a travelling-bag, with fittings, from members of the congregation; a case containing eight handsome salts, with an address on parchment, from the teachers of the Sunday-school; and a butter-dish and ivory paper-knife, with inscription, from the children of the schools.—The Rev. F. Tilney Bassett, M.A., on taking leave of the congregation attending his ministry at Old Widcombe church, Bath, and accepting the vicarage of Dulverton, has been presented with a purse containing 125 gs., accompanied with a handsome pocket communion service.—The Rev. John Marshall Webb, Curate of Great Linford, on his leaving the parish, of which he has had sole charge for nineteen years, a piece of plate, together with an illuminated address, from the inhabitants. At the same time a case of silver fish-knives was presented to Mrs. J. M. Webb.

The Liverpool School Board on Monday decided to introduce harmoniums into their schools, with the view of facilitating the teaching of music, which, in the scheme of education they have adopted, is classed as an essential. The board has appointed eight additional visitors, as it was found that 25,000 children still attend no schools whatever.

An inquest was held at Bath, on Monday night, on the body of Miss Courtney, an aged maiden lady, who died in a cottage on the outskirts of the city, in a wretched condition. Though possessed of ample means, she occupied a half-furnished room and slept on a couch, without changing her day clothes. She had a sister in Bath, whom she would never see. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

A serious robbery has been committed at the post office of Milan. The Minister of Finance had forwarded to the military authorities 500,000f. in bank notes, sealed up in a special packet. The parcel was received by a night attendant named Paganini, who, on being relieved in the morning, handed over everything else which had arrived to the person who succeeded him. Shortly after an officer came to know if the money, which had been announced, had come, and then the abstraction was discovered. Immediate search was made for the suspected culprit, but he could not be found. In a drawer at his apartment were discovered bank notes to the amount of 5000f., which could hardly have been saved out of his pay of 70f. a month. Later in the day Paganini was arrested at the railway station, as he was about to leave, by the commissary of police, and, on being questioned, ultimately confessed the robbery. He conducted the officers to his house, where the stolen notes were most ingeniously concealed in the kitchen and the garret, and all, except 10,000f., which he declares he lost in the confusion of his flight, has been recovered.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the promise of one of the most uninteresting St. Legers on record; of the autumn manoeuvres, which were considered likely to deter a good many officers from taking their accustomed September journey to Yorkshire; and of the total suppression of hazard, roulette, and rouge-et-noir in the betting-rooms, Doncaster was never fuller than it has been this week. Hotel and lodging-house keepers took full advantage of this state of affairs, and "famine prices" were the order of the week.

On Tuesday racing commenced, as usual, with the Fitzwilliam Stakes, which Regane, one of M. Lefevre's large team, who was a complete outsider, won very easily. Flower of Dorset ran badly, and is clearly a non-stayer, so that what was considered Drummond's best performance—his cantering away from her at Goodwood—was considerably discounted. The result of the Great Yorkshire Handicap, in which Dalnacardoch (8 st. 12 lb.) beat Napolitain (7 st. 10 lb.), after a capital struggle, delighted the St. Leger backers of Wellingtonia, as he was reported to have been very favourably tried with the winner. Wenlock's partisans were scarcely less pleased, for their champion could give any amount of weight to Napolitain in private; while Prince Charlie's adherents pointed to his public trial at Goodwood, when he conceded the same horse 25 lb. and was not a length behind him. Freeman (7 st. 5 lb.) never had a chance, and his poor performance had a very prejudicial effect on the market status of his stable companion, Gladiolus. On the whole, therefore, the race was quite a St. Leger trial, and proved a very fair key to the result of the great event. Mr. Savile must be considered exceptionally fortunate in winning the Champagne Stakes for the second year in succession; for had the invincible Cantinière kept well and been able to run, Kaiser would have had to content himself with finishing a bad second. As it was he had an easy task, Surinam, an own brother to Martinique, who came out with a great reputation, completely failing to sustain it, and the other four were only moderate animals. Kaiser has probably improved much since the commencement of the season; but we fancy he stands in a false position in heading the Derby quotations at only 8 to 1, and that the winner of that race is still "dark."

The St. Leger of 1872 (the most unsatisfactory race that has taken place for years) is at length over, and Wenlock, of whose "weak hind legs" we have heard so much of late, has cantered in five lengths in front of a field of roarers and cripples. Since the race another body of critics has discovered that Lord Wilton's colt has weak forelegs as well, so Maidment may well be called the "lucky" jockey. His masters, Mr. Savile and Baron Rothschild, had no representative in the race, so he was able to don Lord Wilton's "mazarine blue and black cap," and carry off the great prize of the north for the second year in succession. Backers began the day very badly by laying 5 to 1 on Gang Forward against his solitary opponent, the colt by Fitz-Roland—Kaliyge; but the favourite was very short of condition, and succumbed by a head, after a desperate finish. Thorn disposed of Tourbillon and a fair field pretty easily in the Bradgate Park Stakes, which speaks well for the form of Kaiser and Coeur de Lion, more especially for that of the latter, who gave Thorn 10 lb. without any difficulty at York. Immediately after this race there was a rush to the saddling-paddock, where the seventeen Leger candidates were being got ready for action. Nothing looked better than Prince Charlie, who, in spite of the small amount of work he had been doing, was as fit as possible, and he and Wenlock pleased everyone very much by their style of cantering. Drummond also galloped well, and looked in perfect condition, though, for some unaccountable reason, he sweated profusely before he started, as did Gladiolus, whose preparation had evidently been a very hurried one. They got off at the first attempt to a somewhat straggling start, the stable companions Wellingtonia and Merevale at once going to the front; but after a few strides Gladiolus took the lead and held it for about 300 yards, which was the only period of the race at which he gave his supporters any hopes of success. Coming down the hill Lighthouse went to the fore, bent on forcing the pace to serve Drummond, and kept the lead till half a mile from home, when he was beaten, and Prince Charlie, Wenlock, Vanderdecken, Wellingtonia, and Drummond passed him in the order named. A few strides further Drummond was done with, and Wellingtonia held the lead till fairly in the straight, at which point Wenlock, who had been running wide on the right, shot out, closely attended by Prince Charlie. After this the result was never in doubt, for Lord Wilton's colt came away full of running before reaching the stand, and won by five lengths. Vanderdecken, who made up a good deal of ground at the finish, getting within a length and a half of "the Prince." Khedive was fourth; then came Wellingtonia, Drummond, Merevale, Gladiolus, Lighthouse, Prodigal, Patriarch, and Young Sydmonton, in the order named. Of course, in the absence of the first three in the Derby, Wenlock, who ran fourth in that race and fifth in the Two Thousand, was entitled to the greatest consideration; but his Ascot form, where, in receipt of 12 lb. from Queen's Messenger, and 7 lb. from Khedive, he could not get within lengths of them, seemed to put him quite out of court. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary discrepancy in his form; but we can only suppose that he cannot manage the Ascot hill. The feature of the race was the wretched figure cut by Drummond, who was hopelessly beaten at a mile and a quarter; and how such a mistake could be made when Jennings possessed a trial horse like Dutch Skater, is quite unaccountable. We take leave of this St. Leger with feelings of the greatest relief, and trust it may be long before the "Northern Derby" is again contested by such a wretched field.

Mr. Tattersall's Doncaster sale catalogues have never previously been so full as they were on this occasion. On Tuesday nearly half of those offered were sent back; but many which did change hands realised good prices. Seven youngsters by Caractacus, from the Holywell stud, were disposed of, but the prices were by no means remunerative; and, as the sensational Derby winner of 1862 has not proved a success at the stud, Mr. Snelling has done well in disposing of him to the Emperor of Russia for £2700. Nineteen of the Yardley yearlings, thirteen being by The Duke, sold wonderfully well, making an average of about 357 gs. Packington, by The Duke, from the Pacha's dam, was the premier of the sale, and fell to Matthew Dawson's nod for 1600 gs. Algebra (1250 gs.), by The Duke—Egyptian, and Cavalier (1000 gs.), by The Duke—Corsica, were a capital second and third. It is rarely that a young sire like The Duke can command such prices; but he has rare credentials for a first season in Somerset, Coronet, and others, and will struggle hard with Lord Lyon for Stockwell's vacant throne. Lord Lonsdale gave 800 gs. for Coventry, a half-brother to Somerset, by Tim Whiffler from Cherwell, so he is evidently satisfied with his recent 1500-gs. purchase.

Business was not very brisk on the St. Leger day, as out of 127 yearlings sent up in the two rings, only 54 changed hands, and the prices did not equal those of the previous day. Mr. J. M. Jennings sold two beautiful colts, by Blair Athol—Secret Treasure (680 gs.) and by Ratplan—Secret Service (520 gs.); the former is the image of his sire, and a younger

of great promise. A dozen lots from Waresley were all disposed of at fair prices. They were chiefly by Blinkhoolie, who, from his grand breeding, ought to prove a great success at the stud; and the highest priced one was a colt by Blinkhoolie—Miss Hawthorn (560 gs.) Colonel Astley only got rid of five of his eleven, the best of which was a very useful-looking colt by Broomiclaw—Vexation (410 gs.).

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 101,974, of whom 32,215 were in workhouses, and 69,759 received outdoor relief.

Sheriff Sir John Bennett presided, on Wednesday evening, over a crowded meeting in Shoreditch, when resolutions were passed in favour of opening the Bethnal-green Museum to the public on Sunday afternoons.

The British Museum was reopened to the public on Monday. It will be opened on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten to five o'clock, till the end of October. Considerable additions have been made in the Egyptian department.

The new tramways, called the Commercial-road branch, running between the East India Docks and the previously-existing line at Whitechapel, forming a junction with it at the top of Leman-street, were opened on Monday morning. Mrs. Brooke, the wife of one of the Sheriffs elect of London and Middlesex, has written to the civic authorities to the effect that, in consequence of continued ill-health, her husband will not be able to assume the duties of the office. Mr. Brooke was elected by the Livery of London on Midsummer Day, and in the ordinary course he would have been sworn into office on Michaelmas Day.

The prizes given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum were shot for on the 6th and 9th inst. A large number of volunteers in the service of the trustees competed for a long and valuable series of prizes, the principal of which was a silver cup, called the British Museum challenge cup. There were also twenty-seven money prizes. The principal winners are Messrs. Gatfield, Dolomore, Anderson, Mconey, Baynes, M'Kenzie, Haley, Hogg, and Potterton.

At the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday an application was made for the appointment of a receiver under the failure of Messrs. Lamb, Nash, and Co., of Gresham House, Old Broad-street, merchants, and also trading at St. Thomas's, in the West Indies. The liabilities were £185,000, and assets estimated at upwards of £103,000. Mr. John Young, accountant, Tokenhouse-yard, was nominated to the office of receiver by creditors for over £43,000, and Mr. Register Pepys made the appointment as proposed.

A lime-light demonstration took place, on Monday night, in Trafalgar-square, and was attended by about 1000 people. The object was to protest against the existing high prices of provisions, and the resolutions strongly condemned the restrictions placed on the importation of foreign cattle, as well as the land and game laws, as directly tending to create a monopoly and maintain the exorbitant price of many of the necessities of life. A meeting was held on Clerkenwell-green, on Sunday, at which the game laws were denounced as one of the principal causes of the present high price of provisions.

In London last week 2190 births and 1236 deaths were registered. The number of deaths was identical with that returned in the previous week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 41, while the deaths were 222 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five previous weeks had steadily decreased from 27 to 19 per 1000, was again 19 last week. The 1230 deaths included 6 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever (of which 5 were certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever), and 134 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 220 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 620 to 259 in the five preceding weeks. The fatal cases of each of these zymotic diseases were below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. To different forms of violence 39 deaths were referred; 33 were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from fractures and contusions, 1 from burns or scalds, 11 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 6 from suffocation. Two cases of murder and four of suicide were registered during the week. Six of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A young woman threw herself off Waterloo Bridge on Thursday week. She rose more than once, screaming frantically, and seemed to be swimming, but sank twice before the Thames police-boat could reach her. They did manage, however, when she had been carried down by the stream to nearly opposite the Temple pier, to reach her with the grapnel as she was sinking, and the body was taken ashore. She was well dressed. At the inquest it was ascertained that the poor girl was from the United States, and named Alice Blanche Oswald. In her pocket was found a purse containing a halfpenny in bronze, a duplicate for a shawl pledged for 2s., a wedding ring, a small box key, a dress ring with white stones, a pair of gilt earrings, small brooch, and a locket containing the miniature of a gentleman; also several papers, and addresses of the American Minister, Consul, and others. A letter she left behind her gives the following account of herself:—"178, High-street, Shadwell, London, Sept. 3, 1872.—The crime that I am about to commit, and what I must suffer hereafter, is nothing compared to my present misery. Alone in London, not a penny or a friend to advise or lend a helping hand, tired and weary with looking for something to do, failing in every way, footsore and heart-weary, I prefer death to the dawning of another wretched morning. I have only been in Britain nine weeks. I came as nursery governess with a lady from America to Wick, in Scotland, where she discharged me, refusing to pay my passage back, giving me my wages, £3 10s. After my expenses to London, I found myself in this great city with only 5s. What was I to do? I sold my watch. The paltry sum I obtained for that soon went in paying for my board and in looking for a situation. Now I am destitute, every day is a misery to me. No friend, no hope, no money; what is left? Oh, God of Heaven! have mercy on a poor helpless sinner! Thou knowest how I have striven against this; but fate is against me. I cannot tread the path of sin, for my dead mother will be watching me. Fatherless, motherless, home I have none. Oh, for the rarity of Christian hearts! I am not mad; for days I have foreseen that this would be the end. May all who hear of my death forgive me, and may God Almighty do so, before whose bar I must soon appear! Farewell to all, to this beautiful and yet wretched world.—ALICE BLANCHE OSWALD.

I am twenty years of age the 14th of this month. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."



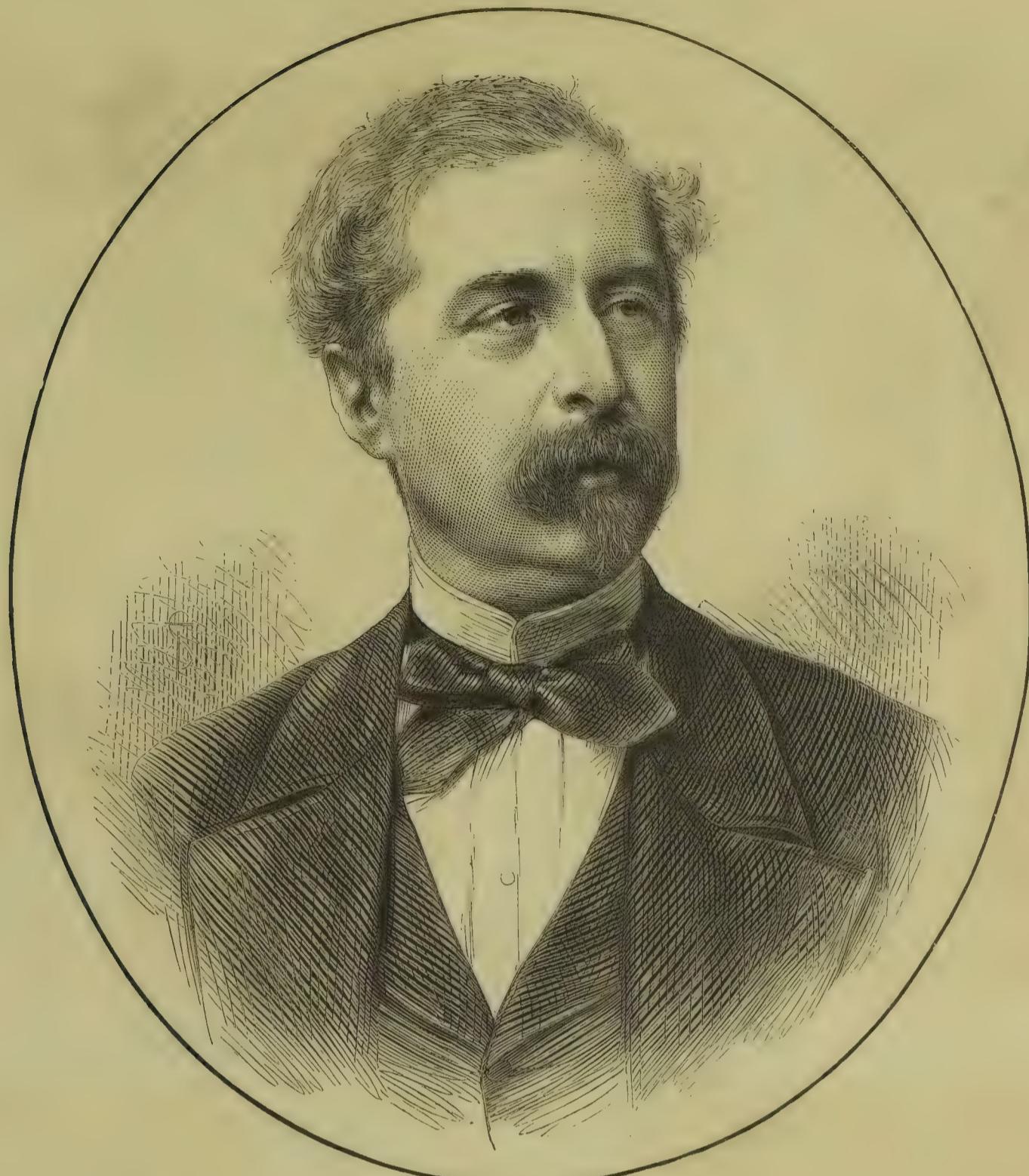
THE FALLS, GOLSPIE BURN.



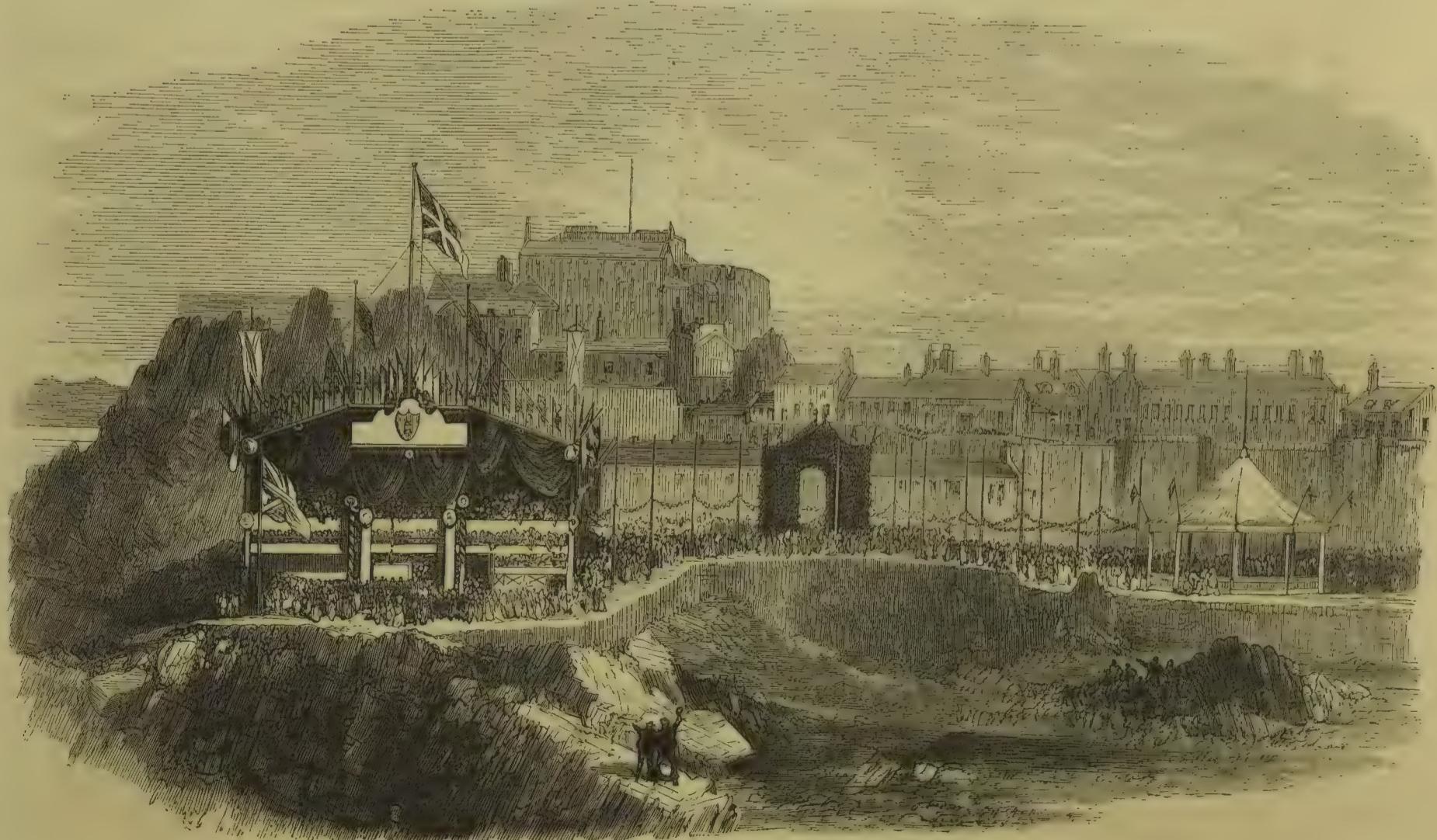
ALLT-SMEORAIL, LOCH BRORA.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SUTHERLANDSHIRE: GOLSPIE BURN.



SIR RICHARD WALLACE, BART.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF NEW HARBOUR WORKS AT JERSEY.

**SIR RICHARD WALLACE, B.A.R.**

The liberality of mind which this gentleman has shown in lending his priceless collection of pictures and other works of art to the Bethnal-green Museum, where they remain exposed to public view during a period of twelve months, has deservedly gained him a high place in general esteem. He had, before this occasion, earned the thanks of his country by his generous bounty and active personal exertions for the relief of many distressed British subjects in Paris during the late siege of that city; and the Queen had recognised his merits, when represented to her by her Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and had conferred upon him a title of baronetcy, which he is able to support with dignity as one of the wealthiest Irish landed proprietors. Sir Richard Wallace, who may probably be invited to take a more conspicuous part in public life, was born in London, on July 26, 1818. He was educated, we believe, chiefly in France, and married Julie Amélie Charlotte Castelnau, daughter of an officer in the French army; he has one son, Edmond Richard Wallace, born in August, 1840, who was, till lately, also a captain in that service. The late Marquis of Hertford, who resided in Paris, having bequeathed his vast estates to Mr. Wallace, this gentleman comes to dwell among us, with ample means, as well as the disposition, to be useful to his English and Irish neighbours. His patent of baronetcy is dated Nov. 24, 1871. The portrait of Sir Richard, which we have engraved, is drawn from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

**NEW HARBOUR WORKS,  
JERSEY.**

The new works for the extension of St. Helier's Harbour, in the island of Jersey, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Thursday week, as briefly mentioned in our last, are of considerable magnitude. They consist, first, of a breakwater, 2670 ft. long, on the western side of the "Little Roads," running from the south face of Elizabeth Castle, across the Crow and Hermitage rocks, in a southerly direction, then turning towards the south-east and terminating with a substantial head on the Platte rock. This breakwater, 60 ft. in height at the outer side and 38 ft. wide at the top, will be constructed in a depth of water varying from 12 ft. to 20 ft. at low water of ordinary spring tides. It will be composed of two parallel walls, connected at intervals by cross walls, the intervals being filled with stone rubble. At the head of the breakwater, on the Platte rock, will be a lighthouse, with a lantern 50 ft. above the sea. The second part of the new harbour works is a landing-pier, for the accommodation of steamers, on the eastern side of the Little Roads. It will commence at the Point de Pas, and run, first, 1800 ft. in a south-westerly direction, along the rocks and beach, at the ordinary low-water level, forming an approach road to the pier itself, which will run 1900 ft. into the sea, west-north-west being its intended direction. It will have a roadway 50 ft. wide, and a raised promenade 17 ft. 6 in. wide; three landing-stages, with sheltered flights of steps, waiting-rooms, sheds, and offices. The harbour, thus inclosed, will contain a space of 382 acres at high tide, 138 acres at low tide, of which fifty acres, at low water, will be 9 ft. deep, and twenty-five acres will be 15 ft. deep. The entrance between the breakwater and landing-pier will be 830 ft. wide. Sir John Coode is the engineer in chief; the works are ordered by the Harbours Committee of the States of Jersey, and are estimated to cost £250,000. The ceremony of laying the first stone, on the Crow Rock, was performed by the Bailiff, Mr. John Hammond, who went forth in a barge, accompanied by the Greffier and Macebearer, and in two other barges, the Harbours Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, the Shipping Insurance Society, the magistrates, the civil and military officials, the Dean and clergy, with the engineer and his staff. A pavilion, decorated with flags, lances, and shields, a triumphal arch of evergreens, and several tents, had been erected on the rock, making a rather pretty scene. Our Illustration is drawn from a photograph taken by Messrs. Asplett and Green, of St. Helier's. The occasion was further commemorated, next day, by a banquet, at which the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Colonel A. G. Chichester, presided. St. Helier's, as some of our readers may know, is already furnished with two piers, the Victoria pier, on the south side of the harbour, and the Albert pier, on the north side; but these are not sufficient, the traffic of the port demanding more space.

Large additions to the Irish magistracy have been made by the Lord Chancellor, who has made appointments in the counties of Monaghan, Kildare, Limerick, Carlow, Louth, Londonderry, Tipperary, Cavan, and Mayo.

By a vote of the Birmingham Town Council, arrangements are completed that will provide the town with an art-gallery unrivalled in this country out of London, and will give the Midland Institute a great extension of its accommodation.

Miss Brown, of Princes Park, Liverpool, was burned to death at Llandudno on Sunday night. Her dress, which was a muslin one, caught fire as she was going up stairs with a lighted candle. A gentleman on the parade, seeing her enveloped in flames, ran into the house and succeeded in extinguishing the fire by rolling carpets around her, but she was so seriously burned that she died the next morning.

**WAGES AND WORK.**

A conference between the operative bakers of London and the masters took place, on Wednesday, at Anderton's Hotel—Mr. Weston in the chair. Mr. Webb, journeyman, opened the business by moving the adoption of the following principle:—"That a working day shall consist of twelve hours, and not to commence before four o'clock a.m." To this Mr. Hollis, one of the employers, moved as an amendment, "That a working day shall consist of twelve hours, not to commence before four in the morning, and any hour before that to be paid for at the rate of time and a half." After several speakers had expressed their views, an adjournment for a few days was agreed upon.

On Monday the Carpenters and Joiners' Central Committee paid their final strike dividend, at the rate of 15s. per week for each man out of employment.

A public meeting of builders' labourers was held, last Saturday evening, in Trafalgar-square, to receive the report of a deputation which had lately waited upon a committee of master builders. A resolution was passed declaring "that the amount at present given as wages to the builders' labourers was not sufficient to enable them to support themselves and families; also that the meeting pledged itself to use its influence, and called upon all concerned to assist and extend to London and its district the Builders' Labourers' Union, so that by united strength they might be in a position to command 6d. per hour."

With respect to the London and North-Western Railway officials who lost their employment in consequence of the recent strike at the Broad-street station, two batches have been sent out to Quebec by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and a third party of emigrants are preparing for departure to the same destination.

Mr. Henley, M.P., spoke at a meeting of the Bicester Agricultural Association, on Thursday week, and, after referring to some public affairs, spoke of the wages and labour question and of the high price of food. Matters, he said, were best arranged in cases of disputes between employers and employed by the parties themselves, without any interference, which never did good, and was likely to exacerbate both sides.

The coalowners of West Cumberland and their miners have adopted a resolution in favour of the settlement of their disputes by arbitration. Mr. Isaac Fletcher, M.P., a large colliery proprietor, presided over the conference at which the question was discussed. The hon. gentleman remarked that, whereas thirty years ago the average earnings of each collier in a day of twelve hours were 2s. 9d., the average wages now, on the reduced hours of labour, amounted to from 7s. to 8s. per day. This great advance, he added, had been obtained without any union on the part of the men. In fact, whatever union of masters or men might exist, it would not, he held, materially affect the rate of wages, which would be regulated simply by the law of supply and demand.

The tinplate-workers in the Swansea district have decided to work only four days a week, owing to the price of material.

For yielding to what seems to have been a sudden attack of causeless kleptomania, and stealing some skins of French half-calf, John Cook, who brought excellent testimony to previous good character, was sent to prison and hard labour for three months by the magistrate at Guildhall.

The 13th Kent (Sheerness) Artillery Volunteers was inspected, last Saturday, by Lieutenant-Colonel Chermiside, the Inspector-General of the reserve forces in the south-eastern district. The men were thoroughly drilled at the 68-pounder, 31-pounder (rifled), and 32-pounder guns. At the conclusion of the big-gun exercise the manual and platoon exercise was gone through, Colonel Chermiside expressed himself very well satisfied with what he had seen.

At this season of the year, when every British Paterfamilias and his wife are travelling for change of air and scene, the series of "Shaw's Tourists' Picturesque Guides," published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. for the Graphotyping Company, will be useful to many; and a selected shilling part, describing the place to be visited, may well be slipped into the pocket or the portmanteau. Edinburgh, Glasgow and the Clyde, Scarborough, Wicklow, Killarney, the Isle of Man, Furness Abbey, Liverpool, Leamington, Leeds, Limerick, Nottingham, Cork, and Connemara are the subjects of the parts we have as yet received. They seem to be neatly compiled and correct in their information.

The programme of the Brussels fêtes has been published. On Sunday, the 22nd, there will be the usual solemnities in memory of the patriots who fell in the fight for independence. This includes, it will be remembered, a grand parade of all the troops in Brussels, and an imposing service in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, attended by the Royal family of Belgium and by all the State Ministers. Then there is the visit of the survivors, who took part in the successful revolution, to the tombs. On Monday the volunteers will be received by the municipality at the magnificent Hôtel de Ville, whence, after partaking of the *vin d'honneur*, they will march to the Tir, where the Commission Directrice will receive them, and the shooting for prizes may be at once commenced. At night the volunteers will be received at the Royal Opera House, the Théâtre de la Monnaie; and on the

next night a ball will be held there. On Wednesday a musical fête will be given at the Society Rooms, L'Harmonie—a place of interest to Englishmen, in connection with a visit paid by Wellington immediately before the Battle of Waterloo. On other days the volunteers will be received by the Artists' Society, and the week will close with a fête given by the Zoological Society.

The *Madras Standard* gives some curious information relative to some presents made by the Queen to his Majesty of Siam, and by his Majesty of Siam to the Emperor of Austria. The former were, as dispatched from London, a jewelled scimitar, a collection of atlases and geographical works, a coloured picture of the Royal family of England, a clock with a revolving globe dial, a supply of stationery stamped with the King's arms, a pair of pistols silver mounted, and some books; but when received at Bangkok, the books, paper, and picture were spoilt with sea-water, the pistols were gone out of their holsters, and the clock was broken. Finally, the scimitar (there being some confusion in the matter) was returned. Not long afterwards his Majesty sent to Austria a number of orders of the White Elephant, some set with diamonds, for the Ministers of State, in commemoration of the treaty of commerce lately agreed upon. In the transit many of the orders were stolen.

The opening of the French Association for the Advancement of Science took place at Bordeaux on Thursday week. The members first proceeded to the constitution of the various departments, which were thus distributed—First group (mathematical sciences), astronomy, mechanics, navigation, &c.; second (physical and chemical), meteorology, chemistry, and the natural history of the globe; third (natural ditto), geology, mineralogy, botany, medicine, &c.; fourth (economic ditto), agronomy, geography, and statistics. The general assembly, which had met under the presidency of M. Quatrefages, member of the Institute, then separated to elect the different members of the bureaux. A further sitting took place at two o'clock, when M. Quatrefages opened the proceedings by reading a letter from M. Clément Bernard, in which the writer regretted that indisposition prevented him from attending. The chairman then pronounced an address, in which he set forth the inappreciable services rendered by science. Another speech by M. Fourcand, the Mayor, was much applauded. The secretary-general, M. Cornu, then read a report giving details on the organisation of the session; and M. Masson, treasurer, another on the state of the finances, after which the meeting separated. Two lectures were given in the evening, one by M. Broca, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, on "The Troglodytes of the Eyzies," and the other by Lieutenant Garnier, of the navy, on "The Exploration of Cambodia."

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## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## GHENT.

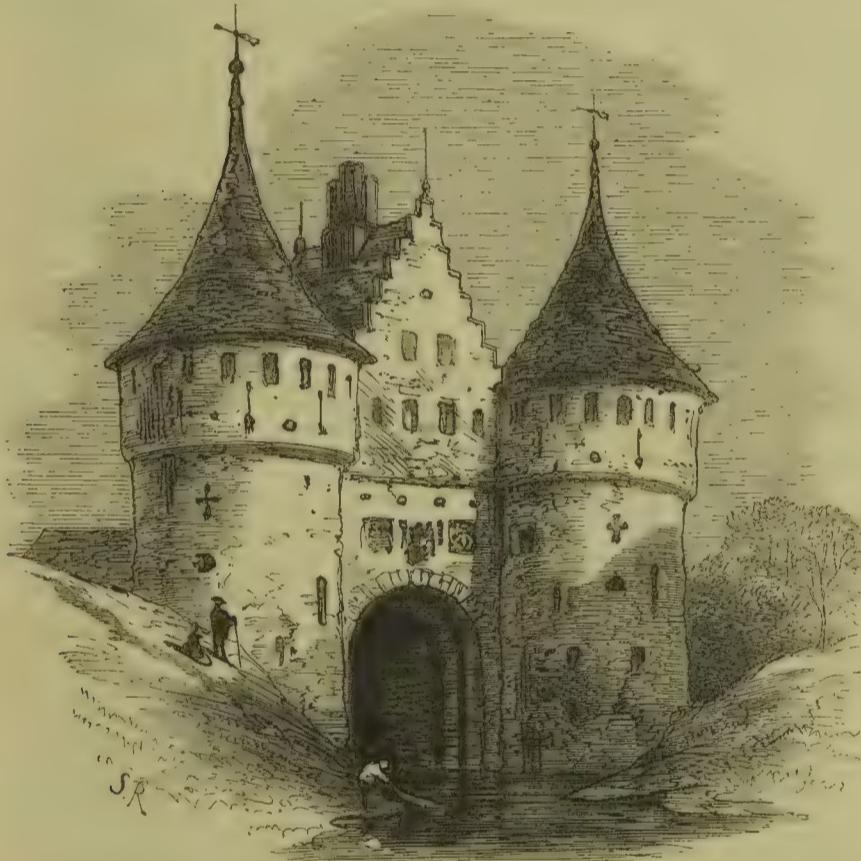
Three hundred and fifty years ago this was reckoned the largest and most populous city of Europe. The Emperor Charles V., in bantering the pretensions of his rival, King Francis I. of France, would say that he could put all Paris into his glove (Gand for *gant*; which is a very passable pun). It was then a town as big as Leeds, almost as big as Manchester is at the present day; and tis 40,000 skilled weavers had the knack of fighting, which is not practised in our manufacturing towns of modern date. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries they often mustered in arms, wearing each a white hood or sleeve, to resist the power of their feudal lords, the Counts of Flanders or the Dukes of Burgundy. They were, indeed, sometimes defeated with terrible slaughter; and the chief magistrates had to march to the gates in their shirts, with halters round their necks, and kiss the dust before his Highness, imploring pardon for their rebellion. The warlike handcraftsmen of Ghent were addicted also to fierce broils amongst themselves. The grand battle of that Evil Monday, when Jacques van Artevelde led the weavers to a sanguinary conflict with the fullers, and fifteen hundred citizens were slain on the spot, was a memorable example of what fools men are. Forty years later, in 1381, there was a more justifiable popular movement in the city, headed by Philip van Artevelde, the son of Jacques, to uphold the liberties of the people. But Englishmen will remember that the elder Artevelde was a friend and ally of our King Edward III., whose son, named John of Gaunt, was born here in the Oudeburg of Gravenstein, otherwise called the old castle of the Counts of Flanders. During the Plantagenet reigns there was an intimate commercial and political association between England and Flanders; the wool for their looms came from the backs of our sheep; and both nations were hostile to France. In the sixteenth century, when Charles V., himself a native of Ghent, united the Flemish



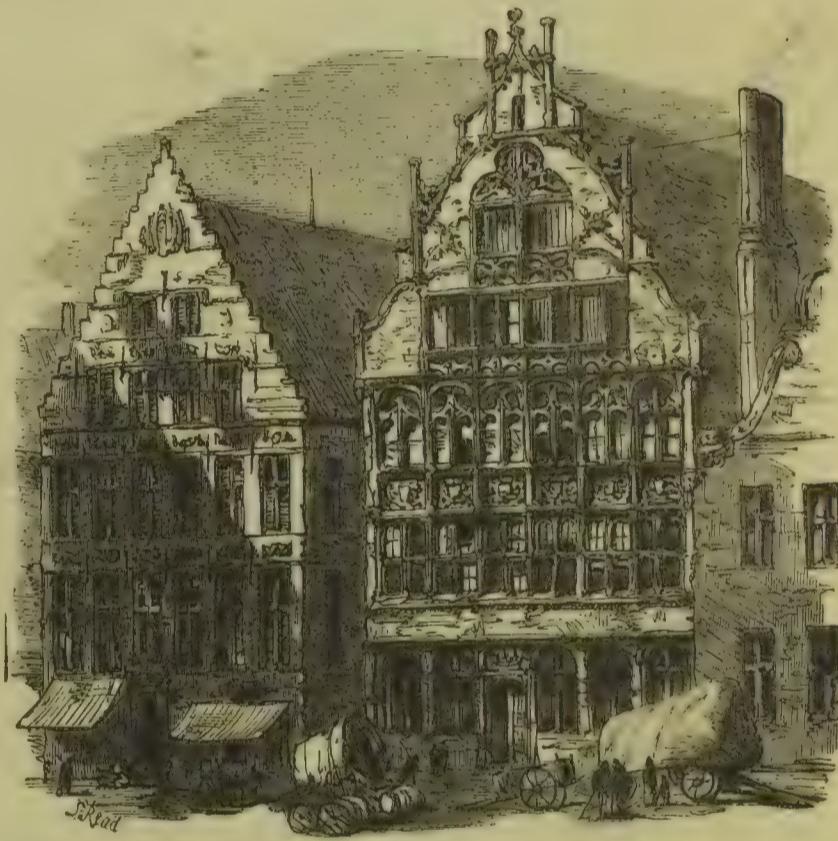
ON THE CANAL.



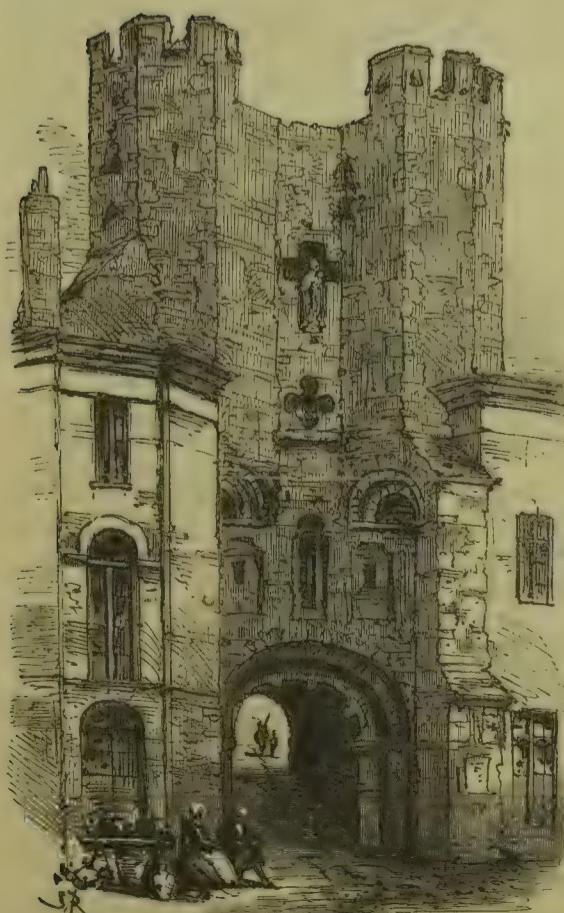
DRAPERS' HALL.



PORTE RABOT.



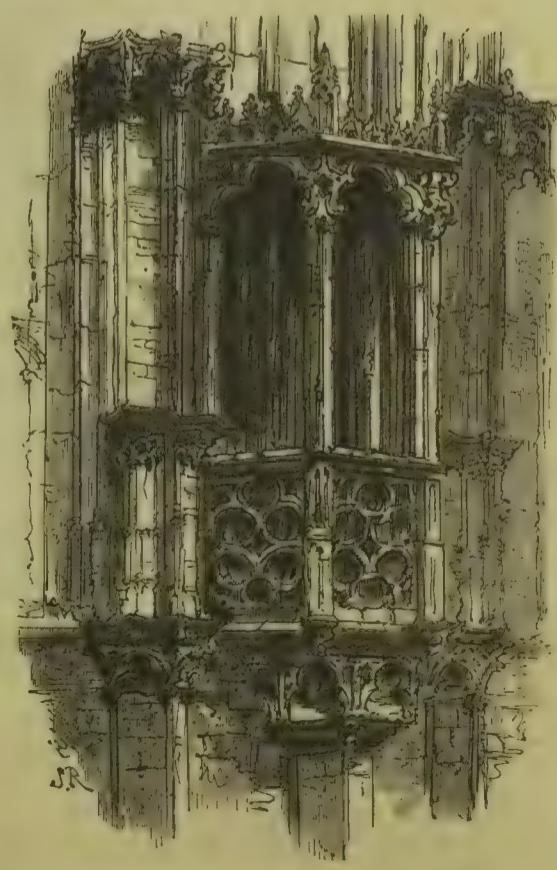
ANCIENT HOUSES ON THE QUAY.



CASTLE OF THE COUNTS OF FLANDERS.



BELFRY.



BALCONY, HOTEL DE VILLE.

dominions with those of Spain and the German Empire, the citizens revolted because of an enormous subsidy levied upon them for his French war. Fourteen of their leaders were beheaded, others were banished, and their goods were forfeited, with all the privileges of the trade guilds. In 1570, upon the great rising of the Protestants against the tyranny of Philip II. and the Duke of Alva, the Castle of Ghent, a stronghold of the Spaniards, was captured by the townsmen; it was afterwards demolished. History, in short, has much to tell of this famous old city.

The present aspect of Ghent, as our readers may see, is exceedingly picturesque. It lies at the junction of the rivers Scheldt and Lys, with numerous creeks and canals through the town. The modern citadel, which stands on Mont Blandin, west of the town, was built a few years before the revolution of 1830, by the Dutch Government of the Netherlands. The canal from Ghent to Terneuse, lower down the Scheldt, enables ships of large size to come up from the sea, and unload in the basin under the city walls. There are pleasant shady walks under the double avenue of trees on the canal banks. The streets, however, are still more inviting, with the fantastic variety of shapes in the gable-fronted houses and the rich ornamental carvings. But the most interesting specimen of this kind may be found on the Quai aux Herbes, in the Maison des Bateliers, the house formerly occupied by the guild of watermen, whose emblems, with the arms of Charles V., are carved on the gables. The public edifices of Ghent are worthy of admiration. The Cathedral of St. Bavon, a building in the pointed Gothic style, of the thirteenth century, is filled with pictures and statues. Here is the masterpiece of the brothers Van Eyck, the "Adoration of the Lamb." Of Rubens, and of Vandyke also, Ghent has to show more than one noble work. The Hôtel de Ville has two different fronts—one to the north in the richest flamboyant Gothic, excessively decorated; the other to the east, built more than a hundred years later, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, with three various orders of Grecian columns. This building is notable for the assembly of the Congress of the Flemish League, in 1576, to expel the Spaniards from the country—an enterprise assisted by our Queen Elizabeth, and for which Sir Philip Sidney died on the field of battle. Thousands of Protestants had been burnt at the stake, in the market-places of Ghent and other towns of Flanders, by the atrocious cruelty of the Spanish rulers; and the Duke of Alva had seriously proposed to destroy this city entirely, because sedition and heresy were rife within its walls. The view from the Belfry Tower, which is 280 ft. high, with an iron spire painted to look like stone, commands the whole of Ghent. On the summit of this tower, in the turbulent ages of its past history, the citizens kept watch and ward against the possible approach of an enemy. Their tocsin-bell, Roland, is inscribed with a rhyme, which signified that its use was to summon the people, by slowly tolling, to help in putting out a fire; or, by a more vehement peal, to gird on their swords and bring their lances and cross-bows to the defence of the city when attacked by some of its inveterate foes. Ghent led a wild life in its youth; but it is a peaceable town in these days, like the rest of the kingdom of Belgium.

The Tir, or Grand Congress of Riflemen to shoot for prizes, which begins at Ghent next Monday morning, will be attended by a large number of English volunteers. The worthy Burgo-master of that city, the Count de Kerchove de Deutergem, with other gentlemen forming a committee of management, have courteously provided for the reception of our countrymen in the Athenaeum and other public buildings. The supply of their daily meals from the hotels is arranged for at a moderate tariff. With regard to the shooting, it is announced that the value of the prizes will be 40,000 francs, in addition to the prizes given by the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, which alone will amount to £1200. The first concours at the Belgian Tir is at 100 metres, and ten shots only are allowed, it being classed as *cibles fixes aux points*. In this concours two series of five shots are given to members of the Garde Civique and the foreign riflemen in the uniform of a regiment officially constituted, and armed with a muzzle-loading military weapon. The first prize in this is 200 francs, given by the King, and a prize given by the ladies of Ghent, with other prizes by the Government of Belgium and by the city of Ghent; the prizes being rifles, revolvers, courverts (sets of silver spoons and forks), silver plate, and bronze figures. All the prizes are to go to "points." The second is the shooting at will, *cibles à volonté*, the rifleman being permitted to keep on firing in his turn on payment of one franc for each five shots. In this there are 130 prizes, not only for points, but for the number of bull's-eyes; so that if a competitor is unlucky in not obtaining a prize for any one good *série* of five shots he may obtain one by coupons given to him each time of making a bull's-eye. The third concours is open to be shot for by any military weapon bearing a sword or bayonet and "delivered for military service," and, like the others, is open to Gardes Civiques and foreign riflemen in uniform of a constituted regimental body. In this concours, which is shot for at 200 metres, the King, the ladies of Ghent, M. Drouy, the Belgian Government, the Freemasons' Lodge of La Liberté, at Ghent, and the city of Ghent contribute the prizes, and so on through eight such series—prizes in addition being given by the Comte de Flandres, Le Septentrion Lodge of Freemasons of Ghent, the Consular Corps, and the Bank of Flanders. The highest cost of any series is at the rate of 2½ francs for five shots; but some are free, and the chief are only 1 franc for each five shots. The shooting will be open every day from the 16th till the 30th inst.

Two children have died at Mylor Bridge, near Falmouth, from eating poisonous fungi, mistaken for mushrooms.

The Belfast News Letter says it has authority for stating that Sir Richard Wallace is now the undisputed owner of the Hertford estates. The matter was settled in London last week.

A large mill belonging to Messrs. George Knowles and Sons, Bolton, containing 32,000 spindles, was burnt to the ground last Saturday morning. Upwards of 200 hands are thrown out of employment.

An important sale of shorthorn cattle, belonging to the Earl of Dunmore, took place, last week, at Dunmore Castle. The amount realised was 12,494 francs; forty-eight heifers bringing 11,477 francs, and eight bulls 1017 francs.

The committee of the Edinburgh subscribers to the fund for the relief of Dr. Livingstone have expressed their thanks to Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stanley for their efforts, and have congratulated them upon their complete success.

The memorial stone of a new church at Uddington, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was laid, on Thursday week, by Lady Douglass. The site for the building was granted by the Earl of Home.

At the Townhall, Dorchester, on Saturday last, the subscribers of the Callistock Hunt, in Dorset, presented to the retiring master, Lord Poltimore, his portrait, painted by Sir F. Grant, P.R.A., representing him in the hunting-field, accompanied by his huntsman and a pack of hounds.

## NEW BOOKS.

### AMONGST THE NOVELISTS.

There are some cleverly-managed surprises, and there is a pretty skilfully worked-out character, displaying, physically, mentally, and morally, a curious combination of traits, inherited from father and mother respectively, in *A Waiting Race*, by Edmund Yates (Tinsley Brothers). In other respects, though not one of the three volumes can be properly called dull, the story is hollow, common-place, graceless, worldly, with a worldliness of the baser sort. Prominent amongst the personages are men under quite a canopy of clouds, and women under something more than mere suspicion; prominent amongst the topics introduced are adultery and gambling, the latter being rendered additionally interesting by an intermixture of cheater and forgery; and prominent amongst the scenes are such as a practised writer of fiction can elaborate when a trap is laid to catch a fortune, or a title, or both, and when two or three old fogeys meet together at the club to talk the scandal uppermost in what they are pleased to call their minds. It is not mentioned as a reproach to the author—who is, of course, at liberty to fix upon any weak point he pleases in our social harness—but as a mere fact, that the main-spring of the literary toy he has put together for the amusement, and, it may be, for the admonition also, of the public, is adultery. After perusing a very few pages of the first volume the reader will be landed, only figuratively, it is to be hoped, in the Divorce Court. There was once upon a time, it appears, a certain "Darrington family," and that family had a "taint." What was it? Well, in few words, the ladies of that illustrious house never could keep the seventh commandment. No matter whether they were plain or pretty, foul or fair, they no sooner got married than they commenced a series of furious flirtations, with the apparent object of carrying out their hereditary "mission." Thus it was that the lovely Sybil Fleetwood, whose nominal father felt some very reasonable doubts as to whether he could claim the honour of any closer connection with her, betrayed in due time—after a neglected infancy, after a childhood spent to questionable profit in a Parisian boarding-school, after a short sojourn under a dishonoured mother's roof, after a hypocritically-won supremacy over her nominal and, on the evidence of her personal appearance, real father, and after an unhappy union with an earl who was no earl—the "Darrington taint." She carried her pigs—that is to say, her "taint"—to a strange market; she conceived, in fact, the far from laudable idea of seducing the husband and ruining the happiness of her own half-sister, a really sweet and charming girl, who deservedly wins the "waiting race." But her fell purpose (if the loan of that expression may be demanded of romance-writers) was thwarted by the providential interposition of a drunken cabman; for his horse was goaded to madness, his "hansom" was upset and smashed, and she was dragged out from amongst the pieces (once more with the permission of romance-writers) a corpse. A hypocritical spirit might allude to bathos in view of the end encountered by the high-born, high-bred, fascinating, superb Sybil; but one must not look a gift-horse (especially when it happens to be a cab-horse) in the mouth. People who like the style of novel here roughly described will find it smartly and readably written, with the orthodox intersprinkling of French words and phrases.

Far less smart and rattling, but far more fresh and wholesome, is the quiet story of true love contained in the three volumes entitled *Janet's Choice*, by Mary Charlotte Phillpotts (Hurst and Blackett). It is diffuse to a degree, which is likely to render it wearisome to a certain class of readers; but in the estimation of others it will be redeemed from tediousness by many a pretty wayside sketch, by a gentle earnestness of manner, by an old-fashioned purity and simplicity, by fitful gleams of playfulness, by an admixture of the semi-poetical element. Plots are often said to thicken; but in the case under consideration such an expression is hardly applicable, and the chief matter bears to the accessory about the same proportion that the milk bore to the water on that memorable occasion upon which the waiter expressed to Mr. Squeers a fear that the produce of the cow would "be drowned." The nature of the choice which Janet, a rustic beauty, had to make, and what came of it, may be surmised from the following lines:—

So the laird he married the lady,  
The lady of high degree;  
And the lowland lassie he'd loved so well  
Abode in her own country.

It should be mentioned, however, for the instant satisfaction of all feeling hearts, that "the lowland lassie" was not left solitary, but "abode" with one Donald, a stalwart man of military antecedents. The main points may be summed up in a few lines. Donald, before the thirty-third page of the first volume, is forbidden to woo Janet, on the ground that he is the son of a murderer; and he, of course, sets to work forthwith to prove that he is not. Meanwhile, at the 157th page of the first volume, Janet's choice has been made; she has refused "the laird," who was the only rival Donald had any reason to fear; and there are now two volumes and a half, short of about a dozen pages, left for providing the disconsolate laird with a "lady of high degree," and for enabling Donald to obtain the evidence he requires. Now, as Donald, at the forty-fifth page of the first volume, declares himself to be "on the track, dear," and, as "the laird," by the time the 213th page of the same volume is reached, has not only fallen in with the "lady of high degree," but has also been "quite taken with her girlish grace," it must be clear to the most inexperienced reader of novels that, in order to complete the full tale of bricks—that is, of three volumes—a quantity of stubble must be gathered. In other words, characters and conversations and descriptions and observations, having, some of them, little or nothing to do with the enigma which has to be solved, must be collected together. What really does assist the elucidation of Donald's mystery is that at the end of the first volume the sister of "the laird" is engaged to be married. On her very wedding-day her jewels, the costly bridal presents, are stolen; the inevitable detective is summoned; and—thereby hangs Donald's tale. How it hangs thereby is a question to which a pleasant answer may be obtained from the author's own pages.

A feeling of having been (unintentionally, of course, but completely) taken in is caused by the three volumes entitled *Wrayford's Ward, and other Tales*, by F. W. Robinson (Hurst and Blackett), for on the backs of the volumes you see nothing more than "Wrayford's Ward," and, if you omit to look at the titlepage, you flatter yourself that you are going to enjoy one of those long stories which the well-known author weaves in so workman-like, readable, and engrossing a manner. Three volumes filled not with a continuous tale, but with a succession of unconnected little sketches, are a very different thing, and do not arrest the attention sufficiently to keep one steadily going from first to last. On the other hand, however, they are much better suited for readers whose leisure is measured, not by the

day, but by the hour or half-hour. By such readers these short stories will, no doubt, be accepted as a great boon. The author, from the nature of the case, has hardly scope enough for the exhibition, in any single specimen, of all those powers which, employed in combination, have won for himself considerable celebrity and for his works a tolerably wide circulation. Of "Wrayford's Ward," however, it may be said that he displays therein some of his happiest characteristics; he dashes at once into the midst of business, and he vigorously sustains the interest with alternate touches of the rousing and the melting kind. Whether anybody but an idiot would be likely to intrust, at his death, an infant daughter to a faithful friend with the hope or intention that the friend might discharge towards the daughter the functions successively of father, lover, and husband, is a question which it were idle to discuss. One thing is pretty certain; so soon as the paternal and filial relations had to be, on either side, relinquished, even a scientific gentleman with any sense of propriety would have considered Mrs. Grundy's feelings so far as to make some change in his domestic arrangements. For to live quite alone under the same roof with a beautiful young woman, whom you propose to one day make your wife, is "in any case to be avoided." The story called "Sensation at Seasonville" is scarcely worthy of the author, who, when he attempts the comic style, runs the risk of being considered rather broadly grotesque than delicately humorous. The end of the second volume and the commencement of the third have an interest of a peculiar sort, in that they contain "the author's earliest attempt at fiction."

Enthusiastic lovers of the orange flag, the orange sash, the orange cockade, and "Lillibullero" may probably have their blood stirred, their memories agreeably refreshed, their evil passions excited, and their literary desires satisfied through the medium of *Under which King?* by William Johnston, M.P. (Tinsley). To those, however, who have no other than after-dinner proclivities towards the orange, the hon. member's book is hardly calculated to recommend itself, on any ground save that of being confined to a single volume. There is certainly a great deal of vigour, especially about the oaths; but to "swear horribly," even though you swear with historical accuracy, in the character of Tyrconnel, is not all-sufficient for a masterly representation of the personage delineated. The hon. member's prejudice is glaring, obtrusive, and coarse. According to him, every Papist is a fiend incarnate; every Protestant is an angel of light. The hon. member's style is pretentious, stilted, jerky, incoherent; and his language is often decidedly unparliamentary. Rant is not half so effective, at any rate, after the first momentary shock, as a simple, temperate, but at the same time forcible, utterance. To call the "Holy Inquisition" Rome's "bloodiest infernality" is more likely to provoke a smile at the singularity and semi-slanginess of the expression than to create a serious horror of that obsolete institution. Nor is it easy to see what object can be gained by putting upon record that a certain Frenchman made use of "an oath too tremendously obscene and blasphemous to be written with ink or looked upon by the eye." It seems as if the hon. member, who, as has been remarked, is pretty free with his oaths, rather regretted his inability to reproduce so tremendous a sample. The principal aim of the book appears to be a perpetuation of rancorous feelings between the lovers and the haters of the orange; but there runs through it a slender love-story, simple enough, and yet graceful and tender.

Great is the value of system, and great is the injustice done to excellent materials when they are carelessly and clumsily huddled together, after the fashion which detracts from the many merits of *Puppets Dallying*, by Arthur Lillie (Tinsley Brothers). Even the charming, sprightly, self-willed, unconventional, good little fairy, who delights to be called "Flounce" and to flutter about in bewildering and enchanting array of flounced muslin and whatever is ethereal, barely sustains the flagging spirits of the reader, caught in a tangled thicket of personages and incidents. The pretty Puritan, for all her mysteriousness which piques curiosity, for all her graces, and for all her changes of mood which have a somewhat pretty effect, carries her dallying so far as to become quite exasperating. It would have served her right to leave her hopelessly on the shelf. Count Per-kop is extremely amusing; Lady Emily is a very happy caricature; the interwoven history of the blind curate is deeply affecting; and, when the author writes in his own person, his remarks are lively and shrewd, his descriptions are effective, his style is natural and fluent, his tone is a little satirical, but by no means disagreeable. And yet the story hangs. The reason, perhaps, is that the author was determined to conscientiously represent his "puppets" as "dallying" in the sense in which that participle would be used by a sarcastic observer, whether Hamlet or another; if so, he is a martyr to conscientiousness.

In extremely well-conducted families, where downright fiction, especially if it be of an exciting kind, is not looked upon with favour, and where a pretty liberal allowance of the Scottish language will be accepted without a murmur, the hand of welcome should be outstretched to *Round the Grange Farm; or, Good Old Times*, by Jean L. Watson (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo). The Scottish language was inevitable, inasmuch as the volume—for there is but one—contains "faithful reminiscences of Scottish life." All playfulness of fancy has been restrained, and plain, unvarnished sketches, kept rigorously within the limits of personal remembrance, have been drawn as a "mere reproduction of incident, and of circumstances, traits, and manners, from a particular locality." The several specimens of narrative and description are brief, simple, unembellished; but there is to be found in them enough of novelty to please, enough of action to animate, enough of kindness to cheer, enough of tenderness to soften, enough of quaintness to raise a smile.

There is no saying what might have happened had the date of events or had general circumstances allowed the Queen's proctor to intervene in a case introduced—out of deference, perhaps, to public expectation—into *Building upon Sand*, by Elizabeth J. Lysaght (Samuel Tinsley). It is just possible that that important functionary did intervene; but, at any rate, he intervened to no purpose. Consequently, one Godfrey Leslie, handsome and rich, and cultivated but heartless, was let loose upon the world, wherein he went to and fro and up and down seeking whom he might marry again. Having great taste, he proposed to and was accepted by a lovely creature, who, having become disfigured, and having observed on his part a subsequent coolness which she, not without reason, attributed to her loss of beauty, offered to break off their engagement. Having no feeling, he considered the offer seasonable, closed with it thankfully, and went abroad to flirt and make himself comfortable. She, after the manner of women, excuses and pines for the faithless lover, but, at the end of the story, appears to see looming in the distance a consolatory young rector, who "jest at scars," though he himself has certainly "felt a wound." Only one volume, containing twenty-two chapters, is required for the dispatch of the whole business, which is conducted in a

straightforward, and at the same time a sufficiently attractive, manner, although some early hopes of shocks to be administered in a haunted house are ruthlessly blighted. The tale is certainly true to life, if to an unpleasant phase of life; and it is, without being remarkable as a literary composition, agreeably written. To the cold philosopher it suggests the question whether such girls as evidently make good looks the foundation of love and engagements are really treated brutally when the loss or diminution of the exterior graces is followed by the lover's retirement. There would be nothing brutal in withdrawing from an engagement with a lady who, having paraded her moral qualities, and so won an admirer, showed palpable proof, before the fatal step was taken, of having lost a considerable portion of them. But "we will not pursue the subject for fear of awakening prejudice."

So far as the human heart is concerned, life is apparently much the same, in whatever quarter of the globe a family may settle; and nobody must expect to find quite a new sort of love and quite an original exhibition of romantic feelings in *Treasures, Lost and Found; a Story of Life in Tasmania*, by a Tasmanian Lady (The Publishing Company, Limited). The date of the so-called story, though that appellation generally raises an expectation of something in which the interest is more concentrated and the narrative less desultory, carries us back about twenty years to a period when the thirst for gold was at a feverish height. It is a matter of course, therefore, that there should be some trip or trips to the "diggings," some mention of the "bush," some allusion to "fossicking," some talk of "escorts," some scene or scenes of drinking and gambling, some episodical villains and villainy, some dealings with "ounces," and "ore," and "quartz." And, as the world cannot go round without the blind-eyed boy, his bow and arrows are naturally twanging and whizzing throughout the pages. So far, however, as the general range of the story goes, an ordinary reader may be excused for wondering why it should be called Tasmania. Tasmania, we are told, "is a microcosm in itself," and, to judge from the story, it bears a monotonous resemblance to our world at home. Disappointment is in store for the sanguine expectant who looks for a masterly picture of nature out-of-doors and society at home in one of our most interesting colonies. Glimpses there may be, but there is little more; and, though the writer writes sufficiently well, the story falls flat for lack of art in telling it.

#### WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

Another of these pleasant gatherings, which combine a literary competition with a musical festival, was held at Bettws-y-Coed on Thursday week. There was a concert in the Eisteddfod Pavilion on Wednesday evening—Mr. Morgan Lloyd, barrister, presiding. The Eisteddfod proper did not, however, begin until Thursday, when, at an early hour in the morning, a large number of Bards, Druids, and Ovates assembled on the banks of the Conway to receive the president of the day, Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P., whom they escorted to the Gorsedd, the mystic circle being drawn in a field near the railway station. The prize for the best stanza to Snowdon was won by the Rev. W. Morgan, Curate of Llanrwst. A Welsh address was delivered by Mr. Morgan Lloyd, and then it was announced that the best essay on Women's Rights had been written by Mr. Hughes, Llangeinon. A fishing-match had taken place the previous day at Elu Lake, and the winner was now announced. The first prize, a silver medal, was awarded to Mr. Robert Jones, Hendre, Llanrwst. The prize for the best essay on the Agriculture of Nant-Conway was divided between Robert Hughes, of Penmachno, and Robert Hughes, Llanrwst; the Rev. Edward Stephens and Mr. Roberts, Bodvean, were the conductors. Mr. Charles Wynne Finch, of Voelas, presided at the afternoon meeting, which commenced at two o'clock. Mr. Randel Leche delivered the address upon paintings of any selected spot upon the river Conway. The prize of a gold medal was awarded to Mr. W. P. Parker, a well-known English artist, now resident at Trefriw, for a beautiful water-colour drawing of the wooden bridge at Nanterainnant. The choir prize for the best poem on Love was won by John Edwards, Utica, New York. The Eisteddfod concluded with a concert in the evening; the principal artists were Miss Edith Wynne, Mrs. Kate Wynne Mathison, and Miss Waugh.

At Sheffield, yesterday week, Mr. Thomas Edward Vickers, of the Brightside Steelworks, was sworn in at the Townhall as Master Cutler of the Hallamshire Cutlers and Corporation.

A number of the Royal deer in Windsor Great Park were captured, on Monday, for the purpose of making a selection of those to be turned into the Royal paddock, Swinley Forest, for the approaching hunting season of the Royal stag-hounds. The animals were in excellent condition.

The accounts of the fête recently held at Nuneham, in behalf of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways Provident Society, having been made up, show a net profit of £1250, which amount has been placed to the credit of the widow and orphan fund.

The *Scotsman* says that the Inverary Presbytery have rejected the presentee to the charge of Cumboden parish, on the ground that, while undergoing his examinations, he revealed profound ignorance of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Church history, and other subjects on which questions had been put to him. The presentee protested and appealed to the Synod.

At the Adelaide Colliery, near Bishop Auckland, over sixty men and boys narrowly escaped being buried alive yesterday week. The woodwork at the mouth of the pit, and supporting the cage by which the men ascend and descend, caught fire, and the cage fell with a crash. Not only were the miners imprisoned, but they were in imminent risk of being suffocated by the smoke of the burning material. Engines were brought from the neighbourhood; the flames were got under late in the day, and the last man was extricated ten hours after the accident happened. The scene, recalling in some of its features the Hartley catastrophe, was one of intense excitement and anxiety.

During the past few years great improvements have been made at Lytham, one of the most popular watering-places on the west coast of Lancashire. The promenade is now over two miles in length, with a beach of excellent sward some fifty yards in width running in front of the houses along the entire length of the Beach-road. The lord of the manor is Mr. J. Talbot Clifton, and to the many improvements which he has been instrumental in effecting he has now added another—a public ornamental garden, which he has had formed entirely at his own cost, and which was publicly presented to the inhabitants a few days ago. The new gardens, which are situated at the west end of Lytham, open on the southerly side to the sea, have been named "The Lowther Gardens"—Lowther being the maiden name of Mr. Clifton's wife, Lady Eleanor Cecily Clifton. The presentation was made the occasion of a general holiday in the town.

#### THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

We continue the series of our Illustrations of the manoeuvres performed in the open country of Wiltshire by the two divisions of regular troops, militia, and volunteers, each nearly 15,000 strong, under the commands respectively of General Sir Robert Walpole and General Sir John Michel. The former, whose force is styled the Northern Army, or the Army of Defence, had moved from his late head-quarters at Pewsey to encounter the latter, whose Southern Army, representing that of a foreign invader, had marched up from Blandford, so that they joined battle on ground between Warminster and Salisbury, near the village of Codford St. Mary, where the river Wiley, the high road, and the railway afforded a triple line of defence. The position of Sir John Michel was at Fonthill and Tiffont Magna, on the opposite side of this ground, which is traversed by an old Roman road, and is diversified with hills and woods, providing cover for the advance of troops.

The following official programme, giving a general idea of the operations, is dated "Army Head-quarters, Salisbury, Aug. 31, 1872":—

"The operations of the manoeuvres are represented by the action of the two corps forming the advanced portions of the two opposing armies. The Blandford (or Southern) corps is part of a force which is marching from Weymouth to London. Dorchester is occupied, and a strong detachment has been sent forward towards Yeovil to cut the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line of railway. Another strong detachment has reached Sturminster Newton, on Sept. 5, in order to watch the Somerset and Dorset railway, and to prevent any attack being made on the communications of the Southern Army from the direction of Wells or Bath. The right flank is protected by a force of 10,000 men, which has been landed at Poole for the purpose of co-operating with the Dorchester corps, and has reached Ringwood by Sept. 5. Moreover, the whole of the invading force on this side of England (which may be taken at less than 50,000 men) is subsidiary to a main invasion on the eastern or south-eastern coast. This invasion is in process of being checked. On the north side a corps of 15,000 men is collected at Pewsey, and constitutes the advanced portion of a force assembled at Aldershot to stop the progress of the invader. In addition to this force, troops are being got together at Bristol and Bath, and are preparing to join the Pewsey corps should it advance to the Wiley, or to support it if forced to retreat from the line of that river. Part of these reinforcements are capable of being sent forward to the neighbourhood of Warminster by Sept. 6. A strong position, that south of Salisbury, as well as the city itself, is held by the defending army, the force here amounting to about 6000 men of all arms. Wilton is occupied by a force of 3000 men. The Salisbury position is supposed to be too strong to allow of its being carried by the force advancing from the direction of Ringwood. The Generals in command of the respective corps at Pewsey and Blandford have, on the above suppositions, full liberty of action (subject, of course, to orders to be issued during the progress of the operations), with one restriction—viz., that neither force must cross the Wiley before four a.m. on Sept. 6. In naming this date, no reference is made to the movements of the cavalry and horse artillery. Salisbury Plain offers peculiar advantages for the manoeuvring of these arms, and no doubt the Generals in command of the corps will make the fullest use of their services during the advance."

The execution of this programme was liable to be modified by the result of particular movements; and in the series of mimic battles, continued day after day, from Thursday week to last Tuesday, at Lamb Down, Codford, Wishford, and Yarnbury, the position of Sir Robert Walpole's army seems to have been turned, enabling Sir John Michel to cross the river Avon, near Amesbury, and to get upon the road to London. Wednesday was made a day of rest, and on Thursday there was a grand parade of both armies on Beacon Hill, Amesbury, where the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur have taken part in the service throughout the campaign.

The following account of Friday's engagement is furnished by a correspondent with the umpire staff, writing on the evening of that day:—

"Shortly after daybreak the Northern Generals disposed their advanced brigades in much the same way as yesterday, holding the Salisbury and Warminster road with outposts and a chain of sentries from Wilton to Codford, and guarding the various fords and bridges along the line of the Wiley. The reserves were brought up close in rear, and entirely concealed from view. A battery of field guns was planted behind the clump of trees on Little Down, and effectually concealed behind an artful construction of turf and haycocks. A similar battery was placed on an adjacent eminence to the right. The cavalry were chiefly in force in the valleys at the back of Lamb Down.

"Eight o'clock was the hour fixed for the fight, and the moment that hour was passed the enemy's invasion was anxiously awaited. But, strange to say, the staff of the defending force throughout the morning did not seem to have any idea from which quarter to expect the attack. About nine o'clock a squadron of the 19th Hussars crossed the river and appeared to be reconnoitring the enemy, but to little purpose, or Sir Alfred Horsford would have met with a more adequate reception when he delivered his attack. Several troops of M'Mahon's cavalry continually manoeuvred within sight and range of the guns on Little Down, but it was seemingly only a faint, unsuccessful, as it happened, to discover what positions the artillery held.

"About eleven o'clock the whole of Brownrigg's division on Stockton Down was visible to the spectators on Lamb Down, and whether the entire army was supposed to be there instead of half I cannot say; but, at any rate, no visible emotion was depicted on the visages of the Northern Brigadiers, and meanwhile Horsford's contingent was rapidly approaching, unmolested and unperceived, to turn their right flank. When the cavalry outposts, driven in by superior numbers, came galloping back through Codford, regiments were hurried up from the left; but the defending force was certainly surprised, and why its cavalry made no reconnaissance of sufficient scope to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts seems to require elucidation.

"Let us now turn to the tactics of the Southern Army. The Second Division displayed themselves ostentatiously in the immediate front with a view of engrossing the attention of the defending force. Some of the cavalry were similarly employed. Meanwhile, Sir Alfred Horsford led the First Division quietly, but rapidly, through and behind the woods and down the sinuous valleys of Stockton, Sherrington, and Boyton Downs, until he reached Upton Lovell and Cortington. Here his troops, who had admirably preserved their invisibility throughout the march, forded the river Wiley unopposed, and, bringing up their left shoulders, advanced cautiously on Codford, Knock, and Horse Hill.

"The taking of the village was very interesting and realistic. The houses were loopholed, the road barricaded, the bridges blown up—that is, these little details were carried

out theoretically by affixing explanatory placards to the walls and posts—and successive lines of infantry contested every inch of ground with the most stubborn determination. Volley after volley was poured in on each side, and some of the peaceably-disposed inhabitants must have begun to imagine that they were being invaded in earnest, so deafening was the rattle of the musketry, so dense the sulphurous smoke which shrouded the narrow lane, and so eagerly combative the contending regiments. So the Guards poured into the doomed hamlet, and in less than a quarter of an hour they held undisturbed possession, for the remnants of its defenders had found it imperative to retreat on Codford Hill.

"While this episode was occurring, Glyn's brigade, consisting of the fourth battalion Rifles, 17th Foot, and South Down Militia, had deployed in skirmishing order ready to scale the heights on the enemy's right flank, which they had so skilfully turned. A resolute dash at this moment would have decided the fate of the day in the most signal manner, as the two battalions of Guards not engaged in holding Codford were in reserve, and Arthur Hardinge's brigade was in close proximity to their rear. The Northern Army Corps was temporarily so situated as to be hopeless in the face of such a formidable onslaught; but in war, as in every mundane pursuit, time is everything. And now was the critical moment on which victory hinged. Unfortunately, Sir John Michel had forbidden Horsford to proceed beyond the point he had reached until further orders from head-quarters, and so poor Sir Alfred had to sit on his horse in apparent tranquillity while the golden moments slipped away and his enemy's reinforcements came up.

"After three good quarters of an hour—precious, nay, invaluable, time sacrificed—the tardy aide-de-camp arrived, and in a moment the steady line of scattered red and green coats was again in rapid motion. Anything more brilliant, well-conducted, and dashing than the ensuing charge up the precipitous slopes, which had to be carried, can scarcely be conceived. The Rifles, in advancing, extended almost imperceptibly till they completely outflanked their opponents on the left, and the other two battalions of Glyn's brigade pressed on straight to the front at such a speed as in a measure to neutralise the effect of the heavy fire by this time concentrated upon them. I believe it has been settled that the attack was particularly successful, and that it would have been completely so had not Sir Alfred Horsford been halted by his commander at such a critical juncture, and had not the Guards been brought up in such an unguarded manner. But the general impression outside official circles is that Walpole's infantry were as injudiciously handled and as badly mauled this day as his cavalry were yesterday. The effective result is that each force returns to its previous encampment, although the invaders will be allowed to recommence their attack from the point they gained to-day north of the Wiley."

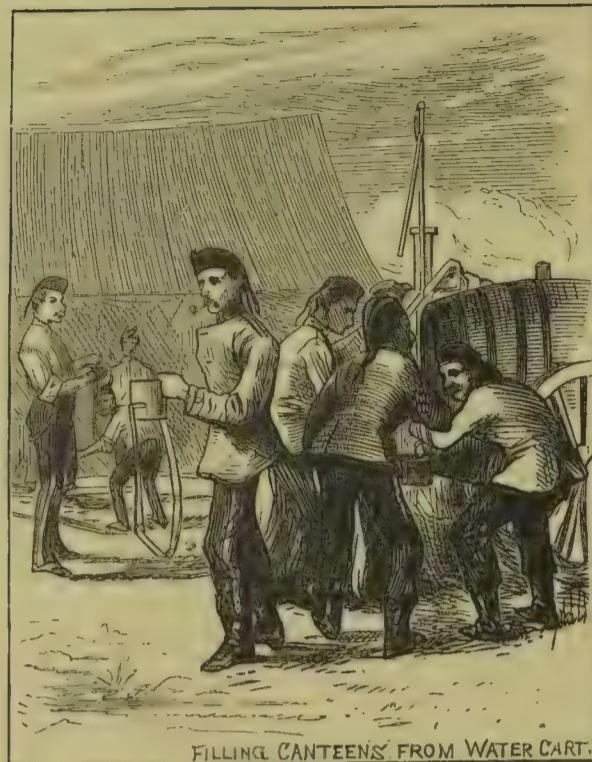
Saturday's fighting was an improvement on that of the previous day; but, according to the decision of the umpires, General Michel, who was said to have had the advantage in mere point of fighting, was not allowed to claim a victory, on the ground that the passage of the Wiley at Wilton was not warranted by the supposition of an imaginary heavy corps threatening his flank. In the last of the four battles the fighting ground was shifted a dozen miles eastward, to the neighbourhood of Stonehenge and Amesbury, and the banks of the Avon. The two armies, in the course of the day, completely exchanged places with each other, General Sir John Michel putting himself on the east side of the field; and General Sir Robert Walpole on the west, the reverse of their original positions. It is questionable whether, under these circumstances, Sir John Michel could have marched on towards London, with Sir Robert behind him at Amesbury; but Sir Robert ought to have prevented him from getting between London and the Army of Defence. The verdict of the umpires and the general opinion of the Commander-in-Chief upon these movements will be expected with much interest by those who care for military skill and science.

The Prince of Wales sojourned at Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, where he entertained the other Princes and the foreign officers of distinction. On Saturday he came into Salisbury, and was present at a dinner given in the Council House by Dr. Lush, the senior M.P. for the city. Invitations were also extended to the Dukes of Cambridge and Teck and the foreign officers. Upwards of £800 was expended by the inhabitants in decorations and illuminations for the occasion, the former extending out for a mile and a half to Bemerton Lodge. At the dinner the Bishop of Salisbury said grace, and at the close of the meal the vicars-choral of the cathedral sang "Non nobis Domine." The only toasts given were those of the Queen and Prince of Wales. On Sunday morning the Prince attended Divine service in the cathedral. The corporation had proceeded in state in their carriages to Bemerton Lodge, to attend his Royal Highness. In the cathedral close large numbers of well-dressed persons assembled to witness the arrival of the procession, and the anxiety to obtain places in the interior of the building was very great. Owing, however, to the fact that services are held in the nave, while the rest of the cathedral is undergoing restoration, but a limited number could be present. The Bishop of Salisbury preached the sermon.

The incidents of camp life and of the actual work performed by the soldiers, which our Special Artist has sketched, do not require much explanation. In the canteen of the Army Service Corps, on Bottisham Down, we see a party of those good fellows taking their ease. They have a pet dog, which they delight to decorate with the medal awarded to those of their corps, who served with the Military Train, under Generals Cameron and Chute, in the New Zealand war of 1864. A saddler of the 7th Dragoon Guards, encamped at the same place, is seen busily employed with the tools of his craft. The portable steam-bakery, with the men drawing a batch of loaves from the oven, is another scene of campaigning experience. The smaller illustrations, which together fill one page, will help to give the reader a notion of what is to be seen where troops are on the march; the processes of laying out a camp, putting up tents, packing blankets, fetching water, and cooking, and the 23rd (Welsh) Fusiliers halting in a lane, to the bewilderment of rustic spectators, are here represented. The Engraving on our front page shows a laughable adventure of the Connaught Rangers (88th Regiment), who found a flock of sheep in their way, as they advanced to line the hedge, in one of the earliest battles. Another Engraving displays the action of the pioneers (88th and 60th) clearing away a hawthorn hedge for the approach of the field artillery. The farmer will be paid for this damage.

Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Emperor of Morocco, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Morocco.

A large East Indian arrived in the Victoria Docks last week with several cases of scurvy on board, and the medical inspector of the Board of Trade has been directed to inquire into the causes of the outbreak.



FILLING CANTEENS FROM WATER CART.



A HALT IN A DORSETSHIRE LANE.



PACKING UP BLANKETS &c. IN REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT WAGGONS.



LAYING OUT CAMP.



"UP SHE GOES!"



THE FIRE AT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

## THE FIRE IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The fire which destroyed the roof of the east end of Canterbury Cathedral, on Tuesday week, and which threatened the entire destruction of that venerable building, was mentioned in our last publication. It was caused by the upsetting of a pot of burning charcoal used by the plumbers employed to solder the leaden covering of the roof. The molten lead poured through to the woodwork below, and the roof in that part was soon on fire. It was then about half-past ten o'clock in the morning. The daily morning service had just concluded, but the choir had stayed behind to rehearse something for the afternoon. When the alarm was given the boys and lay clerks rushed from the building in their surplices, not knowing exactly the extent of the danger. The organ-blower in the meanwhile had the presence of mind to go to the tower and ring the great bell, thus making known to the city and neighbourhood that something was amiss. Smoke and flames were soon seen issuing in volumes from that part of the east end of the roof near Beckett's crown, and by this time people were streaming into the precincts and viewing the conflagration in helpless dismay. It should be stated that two or three years ago very excellent waterworks were established in Canterbury, which are computed to supply the citizens with about 180,000 gallons per diem, from a reservoir on St. Thomas's-hill, and from which the service is continuous, at a pressure of 70 lb. to the square inch. Unfortunately, the Dean and Chapter, or their surveyor, had not yet got the hydrants of the water company fixed around the cathedral; but the hose belonging to the Phoenix and Kent Fire Offices and to the City Volunteer Fire Brigade was of sufficient length to be affixed to the hydrants in the adjoining streets, and thence carried through the Cathedral-yard to the burning building, the city brigade alone using 700 ft. for this purpose. Although the men belonging to the various brigades were on the spot as quickly as possible, it was not until twelve o'clock that any water could be got to touch the flames at all. Meanwhile the fire was gradually destroying the whole of the eastern roof. Indeed, up to this time so serious did matters look that the Vice-Dean, the Rev. Canon Thomas, telegraphed to Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, to send off by special train one of his steam fire-engines—an order which, happily, soon after had to be countermanded, as the flames were subdued. A telegram was also dispatched to Ashford for a further supply of hose, which was at once sent, with the Ashford Fire Brigade. About half-past eleven forty men belonging to the Cavalry Dépôt Brigade, under the command of Quartermaster Woods, and forty of the Royal Horse Artillery, marched into the precincts and rendered excellent service, both in assisting the local police to control the crowd and on the roof of the building. The hose from the Phoenix Office was the first to reach the fire, and immediately afterwards Mr. George Delassaux, of the Canterbury Volunteer Fire Brigade, at considerable personal risk, broke his way through one of the small windows in the clerestory, and, dragging his hose after him, brought a second stream to play upon the flames. Meanwhile the burning timbers, with the vane which stood at the east end, had fallen in upon the groined roof below, and sparks and molten lead were dropping through into the Trinity Chapel and Beckett's shrine, at the rear of the altar. An army of volunteers was quickly pressed into service, and everything inflammable was removed from the choir, even the heavy communion-table being taken away, the altar rails torn up, and the armour and shield of the Black Prince removed from the tomb where they have hung for centuries. By one o'clock it became apparent that the force of water from the hydrants was getting the upper hand of the fire, just as it was in contemplation to cut a vast gap in the roof, and so arrest the flames. The soldiers were working well both with the hose and the axe, cutting away the burning timbers, and at two o'clock a ringing cheer went up from the men on the roof, which was heartily joined in by the crowd below, in token of the extinguishing of the fire.

The building is insured in the Sun Fire Office for £20,000, and the damage is variously estimated at from £3000 to £5000. At the spot where the fire took place is some of the most valuable stained glass to be found in the cathedral, but very fortunately none of this is injured. The beautiful mosaic pavement in front of Beckett's shrine, or St. Thomas's Chapel, has also escaped damage. But that portion of the roof which covered Trinity Chapel, at the extreme east of the edifice, extending to the canopy over the spot which indicates where once stood the shrine of St. Thomas à Beckett, and over the altar and choir, is entirely gone.

During the afternoon volunteer and other fire brigades entered the city from various neighbouring towns, but of course their services were not required. Archdeacon Harrison, Canon Thomas, and others of the cathedral body determined, shortly after the fire had been extinguished, not to abandon the afternoon service, which has been held daily without interruption during the past 300 years. To this end the immediate approaches to the building were thrown open and guarded by military and police in order that the dense volume of smoke might be allowed to escape. The hour of Divine service was altered from three to four o'clock, and at that hour, by dint of considerable exertions, the choir was made available for the accommodation of a large congregation. Archdeacon Harrison, who read the prayers, prefaced them by invoking the assembly to offer up thanks to God for his mercy in having saved the beautiful building from destruction. Subsequently a special Te Deum was solemnised, and the service throughout was of the most impressive nature.

By far the larger part of the present cathedral is the work of the Norman era, having been erected in the first half century after the Conquest, when Archbishop Lanfranc found the old cathedral in ruins, and "reconstructed from their foundations both church and monastery." Under his successor, Anselm, the eastern part of this edifice (which seems to have been only temporary in its design) was taken down and re-erected with great magnificence under the care of Ernulf, then prior of the monastery. It was finished by the next prior, Conrad, who decorated the chancel and eastern part with so much splendour that it came to be called "Conrad's glorious choir." The church was solemnly dedicated by Archbishop William, in A.D. 1130, in the presence of Henry I. of England, David King of Scotland, and all the English Bishops. It was in this building, as our readers are aware, that Beckett was murdered in A.D. 1170, and in the "choir of Conrad" his body was watched by the monks during the succeeding night. Four years later, on Sept. 5, 1174, this choir was burnt down; and we have a description of the conflagration from the pen of Gervaise, a monk of Canterbury, who was an eyewitness of the event. The choir and eastern parts of the cathedral were rebuilt in 1184, the church having been closed several years. On the present occasion, we have reason to be thankful that the damage has been comparatively slight. Had the fire continued, not only "Beckett's Crown" and Henry IV.'s Chantry, and the Trinity Chapel, in which are the monuments of the Black Prince, Henry IV., Archbishop Courtenay, Cardinal Chatillon, and Dean Wotton would have perished, but the site of Beckett's shrine must have been entirely obliterated,

together with the fine frescoes in the adjoining transept; and the tomb of Cardinal Pole, the last Archbishop interred in the cathedral, would have undergone the same fate.

Photographs of the effects of this fire were taken on the same day by Messrs. Barnes and Son, of Mile-end-road.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

In some of our principal provincial towns public art-exhibitions are now opened (after the close of the summer season in London) which are not without features of special interest, if only as showing the increasing diffusion of art and the influence on each other of London and the provinces. It is true that these country gatherings owe most of their chief attractions to works which have already been publicly shown in the various metropolitan galleries, and have either been borrowed or remained unsold; and, such works having been noticed by us in due course, we shall not review them anew. However, an increasing proportion of works are executed for the provincial exhibitions, and among them are usually meritorious productions by local artists but little known in London.

Liverpool decidedly takes the lead with its "Autumn Exhibition." Owing to local dissensions, this important town was without any art-exhibition not in private hands during several years. At length the Town Corporation resolved to remove this discredit, and its first exhibition, last year, achieved a brilliant success, which, it is but just to add, was largely due to the energy of Mr. E. Samuelson and other members of the Town Council. But the committee of the Corporation were aided by Messrs. W. J. Bishop, J. Finnie, and W. L. Kerr, local artists of position, and the London artists Messrs. A. D. Fripp and H. B. Roberts. A well-lighted suite of rooms was adapted for the exhibition in the Free Library and Museum, a noble building, for which, together with most of the very valuable collections it contains, the town is indebted to its munificent citizens William Brown and Joseph Meyer. The present exhibition was organised by the same personnel and is held in the same locale; the desire being, however, to build separate galleries with the proceeds of the exhibitions, aided, perhaps, by a grant from the Corporation. The collection numbers 959 items, divided nearly equally between oil-pictures and water-colour drawings, and a high average is maintained more uniformly than last year. More space is, indeed, needed for the oil-pictures; for, owing to the number of large pictures on "the line," many small works cannot be fairly seen. Among the principal works are "Flowing to the River" and the portrait of the Marquis of Westminster, by Mr. Millais; "Christ Raising to Life the Widow's Son at Nain," by Mr. Dobson; "A Pilgrimage," by M. Legros; "The First Sail," by M. van Lerius; "London from Greenwich-hill," by Mr. Dawson; "Blackwall," by Mr. Hemy; "Penelope," by Mr. Princep; "The Fall of Rienzi," by Mr. F. W. W. Topham; the "Abdication of Mary Queen of Scot," by Mr. C. Lucy; figure-pictures by Messrs. C. Green, A. H. Burr, W. F. Douglas, P. R. Morris, W. Gale, Whistler, Stanhope, and A. Hughes; and landscapes by Messrs. Oakes, Hulme, G. Mawley, W. Field, Brett, Ebel and Verboeckhoven, and C. J. Lewis. One of the most important fresh contributions is No. 256, by Mr. Leighton, representing a female figure, "Weaving a Wreath" (256), distinguished by the artist's refinement of colour and grace of sentiment. Mr. J. Finnie is a local painter of conspicuous ability; his unnamed landscape, No. 147, is uncommonly artistic, both in feeling and execution. Liverpool has also given birth to or trained several distinguished artists, who, however, have migrated to London. Some of the best works are by foreign artists. Besides those already named there are choice examples of Castan, Verlat, Vander Ouderaa, C. Frère, &c. The water-colour drawings include contributions by several members of the established societies, and many rising outsiders; but the works of mark are too numerous to admit of particularisation within our limited space.

The Manchester Exhibition is held in commodious though not very extensive galleries on the upper floor of the Royal Institution—a handsome, classic building provided by the municipality for the encouragement of art and for public lectures on art, literature, and science. The exhibitions here (as at Birmingham) are conducted by a local "academy" of artists, under the presidency of Mr. W. K. Keeling, an artist of long-established reputation, who, however, is not this time a contributor. The society is largely recruited from the adjoining Government School of Art, conducted by Mr. W. J. Muckley, one of the most successful art-masters in the kingdom, also himself one of the leading local artists, and represented in the exhibition (as likewise at Birmingham) by brilliant and beautiful flower-pieces and figure-pictures of considerable merit. The exhibitions scarcely meet with the local encouragement they appear to deserve, judging by the generally respectable character of the present show. The great buyers of the manufacturing districts seem either to have little judgment or not to trust to their judgment in forming their costly collections. It is probably detrimental to the interests of the ordinary contributor (as it has very manifestly proved at the London International Exhibition) to borrow so many well-known masterpieces of past seasons, which, however fine, tend apparently to deprive the collections of novel interest. There are borrowed pictures here not only by Landseer, Linnel, F. Goodall, Poole, Watts, Elmore, Leighton (whose "Helen on the Walls of Troy" occupies a post of honour), Horsley, and other living painters, but likewise by several deceased masters. The galleries are also, we think, kept open at least a month too long. The catalogue numbers run to 720, and, as we have intimated, the standard is well upheld. The chief novelty is presented by a knot of local artists—including Messrs. Somerset, Meredith, Davies, J. H. Hague, and others—who have adopted a peculiarly grey and sketchy but thickly-impostured mode of treatment. It is said to have been introduced by Mr. Joseph Knight; but there is little trace of it in this artist's present pictures, which are noticeable mainly for pushing breadth almost to the extreme of emptiness. The style has some affinity to that of Corot, but it is comparatively opaque, and lacks the lightness of handling of the French painter. Other Manchester artists of merit who exhibit are Messrs. Bancroft, Partington, H. C. Waite, F. A. Winkfield, Crozier (portrait-painter), W. B. Morris, and H. J. Holding, a landscape-painter of much promise who has just died at Paris. It need hardly be said that many of the London artists are represented; and there are likewise a few fine foreign pictures by Israels, De Haas, Van Moer, Janssens, &c. One gallery is appropriated to a good average collection of water-colour drawings.

"The Royal Society of Artists, Birmingham," has the advantage of possessing a building exclusively for its two annual exhibitions and schools. The principal gallery, of circular form, is spacious and extremely handsome, but the additional rooms are small and inconvenient. The present collection comprises 662 works; the oil pictures are more numerous than at Liverpool, and the aver-

age of merit is about the same. Among the principal local artists are Messrs. Chattock, Henshaw, Baker (father and sons), and Vernon—all landscape-painters of ability; Mr. Munns, portrait-painter; Mr. A. Everett, architectural painter; and Mr. Worsey, flower-painter. Mr. Peter Hollins, president of the society, does not exhibit this year. Many of the best works are exhibited on loan, and some are by deceased painters. Among these are Mr. E. Long's "Gipsy Suppliants," from the last Academy exhibition; Mr. Leighton's "Conte d'Or," Mr. Calderon's "High-Born Maiden," and other pictures of more or less importance, but which have previously been exhibited by Messrs. Frith, E. Armitage, Marcus Stone, C. J. Lewis, Pettie, Orchardson, E. Nichol, Sir J. Gilbert, Wells, Linnell, Elmore, A. Johnstone, Haynes Williams, Hayllar, Hicks, K. Hallswelle, Dell'Acqua, D. T. White, &c.

An exhibition is also opened at Norwich, under the presidency of the Mayor; and with Mr. C. L. Nursey, a local artist, as honorary secretary. This being the year of the musical festival, the exhibition will probably prove more successful than might otherwise be expected. We have not seen the display, and therefore cannot enter into details. Important exhibitions are also held in Glasgow, Bristol, and other provincial towns, and in the Scotch capital; but these take place in the winter and spring.

It is asserted in Paris that the fine collection of works by living artists in the Luxembourg Gallery is to be removed, the whole of the palace being required for the service of the Prefecture of the Seine until the Hôtel de Ville is rebuilt.

A subscription has been opened to erect a monument at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, to the memory of Henri Regnault, the painter, and the students who were killed during the war.

## INCIDENTS OF THE POST OFFICE.

Among the curious facts disclosed in the annual report of the Postmaster-General, we find that last year of the 915,000,000 letters sent through the post, there were about 3,500,000 which, owing to wrong addresses and other causes, found their way to the Returned-Letter Office. Of these about 170,000 were sent back to foreign countries, and of the remainder it was found practicable to reissue to corrected addresses or to return to the senders more than nine-tenths.

The number of letters passing through the Returned-Letter Office was less than in the previous year, but the difference was more than counterbalanced by post-cards which could not be delivered, amounting to nearly 300,000.

About 80,000 of the undelivered letters contained property of different kinds; and of these 340 had no address, although in not a few instances the latter contained coins or bank notes. Besides the property thus posted, nearly 11,000 articles of sufficient value to be described and recorded were found loose in different post-offices, and this in addition to nearly 50,000 postage-stamps. The total number of letters last year posted without any address was nearly 15,000.

Extraordinary carelessness is frequently shown in the dispatch of valuable packets without registration. On one occasion last year a packet containing a watch and two sovereigns was posted not only without being registered, but unsealed, and even untied; while in another instance (given, like the foregoing, in the report of the Postmaster of Belfast), a gold watch and locket, loosely packed up and addressed to America, were posted without anything, either outside or inside the packet, to show for whom these articles were intended or by whom they had been sent. Not unfrequently complaints are made when the sender is at fault. In one case, a lady who had accused an official of stealing stamps from her letter found the missing stamps in her pocket.

The registered letters amounted to about 3,300,000, or something like one in 300 of the whole, being an increase of 11 per cent on the number in the previous year. But the Postmaster-General is not satisfied. The increase of registration "falls far short of what it ought to be." It is a matter of complaint that letters containing valuable inclosures are constantly posted unregistered, not merely by the lower and more ignorant class, "but by many of the well-educated, including not a few mercantile firms." Under the existing regulations all letters which palpably contain coins are subject to compulsory registration. This plan is found to work so well that the Postmaster-General, addressing the Lords of the Treasury, says, "Profiting by this experience, I intend to apply for your authority to extend the compulsory registration." An appeal to the public has been made in the meantime, which, if successful, may avert the threatened procedure.

Packets continue to be posted from time to time containing strange articles for postal transmission, such as live silkworms, mice, lizards, and tortoises; but one of the most extraordinary received last year was from an eccentric gentleman, much devoted to natural history, who was greatly surprised and troubled at the department declining to carry for him a live snake! Ultimately, indeed, as an exceptional case, and no longer to wound the naturalist's feelings—it having been ascertained that the snake was a pet who had been out on a visit—the animal was delivered by a special messenger.

Passing on to the telegraph department, we are told, as might be expected, of a steady and rapid development. More than 1300 new telegraph offices were opened during the year, making the whole number at the end of 1871 upwards of 5000; while the messages transmitted increased by about 25 per cent, the total for the year being close upon 12,000,000, in addition to 700,000 messages sent on behalf of the newspaper press. The gross earnings of the telegraphs for the financial year ending March 31 last were estimated at nearly £800,000, and it is understood that this estimate has been realised.

There are now more than 4300 money-order offices in the United Kingdom, nearly 250 having been added during the year. The number of inland money orders increased from upwards of 10,200,000 in 1870 to more than 12,100,000 in 1871.

The Post-Office Savings Bank had 1,300,000 depositors at the close of the year, with £17,000,000 bearing interest.

Of newspapers 99,000,000 passed through the Post Office last year, and of book-packets 103,000,000, the year's increase on the two collectively being 72,000,000. About a million of the newspapers failed to get delivered. A large proportion of these were intended for transmission abroad, but were stopped in their progress, owing to insufficient payment of postage. Efforts have been made to familiarise the public with the rates of postage in these cases, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the disappointment and annoyance thus occasioned.

Three outbreaks of rinderpest are reported from Bridlington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The inaugural address of the winter session of the Birmingham and Midland Institute will be delivered on Oct. 7 by Canon Kingsley, who is the president for the year.

"I am no alarmist," says Mr. Mechi, summing up the results of the harvest, in a letter in the *Times*, "but I believe that we shall have to pay for foreign corn from fifteen to twenty millions sterling more than in a good wheat season."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY LANGDALE.

The Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Baroness Langdale, died at Innsbruck on the 1st inst. Her Ladyship was born March 2, 1796, the eldest daughter and eventual coheiress of Edward Harley, fifth Earl of Oxford, and was married, Aug. 17, 1835, to Henry Bickersteth, Esq., Q.C., a very distinguished lawyer, who became Master of the Rolls, and was created Baron Langdale in 1836. By him, who died April 18, 1851, she had an only child, Jane Frances Harley, who married, in 1857, Count Alexander Teleki de Szek, and died at Damascus in 1870. Lady Langdale, who, after the death of her husband, resumed her maiden name of Harley, was the representative of Robert Harley, Queen Anne's famous Minister, created Earl of Oxford in 1711.

LADY RIVERS.

The Right Hon. Eleanor, Lady Rivers, died on the 3rd inst., at Broxbourne, Herts. This lady, formerly Miss Eleanor Suter, was married, April 10, 1845, to the Hon. Horace Pitt Rivers, who succeeded as sixth Lord Rivers at the decease of his nephew, the fifth Baron, in 1867. She leaves no issue.

THE HON. J. H. KNOX.

The Hon. John Henry Knox died at Chiselhurst, on the 27th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was third son of Thomas, first Earl of Ranfurley, by Diana Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Edmund Viscount Percy. He married, Feb. 12, 1822, Lady Mabella Josephine Needham, daughter of Francis, first Earl of Kilmorey, and had a large family. His eldest son, Thomas Francis Edmund Knox, formerly an officer in the 67th Regiment, is now a priest of the Oratory at Brompton. The Hon. J. H. Knox sat in Parliament for Dungannon from 1830 to 1832, and was one of the trustees of the Kilmorey estate in Ireland.

MR. WELFORD.

Richard Griffiths Welford, Esq., Judge of County Courts in Warwickshire, and J.P. for that county, died on the 2nd inst., at Parkfields, Allesley, near Coventry, in his sixty-eighth year. The son of Mr. Richard Welford, a solicitor of Marlborough, Wilts, he was educated at the grammar school of that town, and subsequently at Harrow. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, took an active part in the Anti-Corn-Law League, and contributed, under the signature of "Agriculture," various articles to "The League" newspapers. He was also author of a treatise on "Equity Pleading," and of other publications. In 1859 he was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into corrupt practices at Gloucester, and in 1865 Judge of the County Court Circuit No. 21. He married, 1834, Miss Jane Dibben, and leaves issue.

MR. BASIL WOODD.

Basil George Woodd, Esq., of New Bond-street, died on the 28th ult., at his residence, Hillfield, Hampstead, in his ninety-second year. He was the last surviving child of George Basil Woodd, who was born in the reign of George I., and whose great-grandfather, Basil Woodd, fought at the battle of Newbury for King Charles I. Mr. Basil Woodd, the subject of this notice, married, Sept. 8, 1814, Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Robert Mitton, of Harrogate, and by her, who died in 1864, had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Basil Woodd, Esq., of Conyngham Hall, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., was M.P. for Knaresborough, 1852 to 1868. Through his mother, Gertrude Bullard, Mr. Woodd was descended from John Hampden, the patriot.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble George Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, Baron Godolphin, &c., who died on the 9th ult., aged seventy, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., under £120,000 personalty.

The wills of the undermentioned have also been administered to—namely, William Yeo, Esq., late of Richmond House, Northam, Devon, at Exeter, on the 9th ult., under £100,000; the Rev. Thomas Robert Jolliffe, late of Ammerdown Park, Kilmesdon, Somerset, at Wells, on June 25, under £60,000; the Right Hon. Henrietta, Dowager Countess Cathcart, late of Hastings, Sussex, on the 29th ult., under £16,000; Thomas Tudor Trevor, Esq., late of Gisborough, Yorkshire, on the 24th ult., under £40,000; Alexander Scrutton, Esq., late of Old Broad-street and Blackheath Park, stockbroker, on the 28th ult., under £35,000; Miss Annie Copland, late of Sudbury Lodge, Harrow, on the 27th ult., under £30,000; George William Frederick Grant, Esq., late of Fenchurch-street and Harley-street, on the 20th ult., under £20,000.

Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P., has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society, which is to take place at Weedon, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville, M.E., will preside at the annual meeting of the Wellingborough Agricultural Society, which will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent a new life-boat to Scarborough in the place of the boat stationed there some years ago. The new boat is 35 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and rows ten oars, double banked. It was built by the Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse, and is provided with a transporting and launching carriage admirably suited to its purpose. The expense of the new boat and equipment has been defrayed from a collection made amongst the Freemasons of Warwickshire, through the exertions of a committee formed at Birmingham, of which Lord Leigh, the provincial grand master, was president, and Captain Salt, honorary secretary. At the request of the donors, the boat is named the Lady Leigh.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eight months ending Aug. 31 last show a fair increase in most of the leading staples. Owing to the late advance in iron, steel, and coal, the figures referring to these items exhibit a considerable increase in value, while there is a falling off in quantity. The declared value of our exports for the month was £24,557,502, against £22,221,245 in August last year, and £17,087,496 in August, 1870. There is an increase in alkali, apparel, hops, coal, cotton yarn, cotton manufactures, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, iron and steel, lead, woollen and worsted manufactures, worsted stuffs, and other articles. On the other hand, there is a decrease under the head of copper (both in value and quantity), linen, and jute, linen manufacture, machinery, silk manufactures, wool, woollen and worsted yarn, &c. The exports for the eight months amounted to £167,166,636, against £143,677,206 in the corresponding period of 1871, and £131,643,368 in 1870. The declared value of the imports for August last was £29,897,273, against £29,114,798 in the same month of 1871, and £24,902,194 in that of 1870; for the eight months the total was £235,028,328, against £217,634,700 in the corresponding period of 1871, and £188,230,539 in 1870. A considerable increase is shown for the month in the receipts of copper, raw cotton, hides, sugar, tallow, &c.; but there was a falling off in wheat, indigo, raw silk, thrown and dyed ditto, silk manufactures, and tea.

CHESSE.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\*\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

T. W. M.—The problem in question is under examination; but, if it passes this scrutiny successfully, there is no probability, we are sorry to say, of its being inserted for many months.

A. M. H., Sevenoaks.—The problem and solution are quite right. If Black were to move his King, he would be checkmated instantly.

S. W. C.—Problem No. 1483 was printed from your own copy exactly. It is certainly strange that both you and the examiner should have overlooked so obvious a mate as this.

AN OLD CHESS CLUB MAN.—You will find by referring to the solution of Mr. Baxter's very elegant little problem, No. 1487, that there is no mistake in the diagram, and that the key to it is not at all what you supposed.

H. W. A.—1. We cannot inform you whether there will be a change in the presidency of the Oxford University Chess Club at Michaelmas Term. Some officer of the club, however, seeing this notice, will, perhaps, be good enough to do what we are unable to do. 2. The number of members averaged about forty. 3. The address of the former president, the Rev. C. E. Ranken, is Malvern Vicarage, Malvern.

D. C. L.—Yes; it is to be regretted that the solutions in the *Wiener Salontblatt* appear so long after the problems to which they belong; but the fault is common to most of the German chess periodicals, and will always retard their circulation in this country.

LINCOLN.—Match between London and Vienna.—Add to the moves in this contest which were given last week the following, and you will be fully posted up in the time.

WHITE GAME.  
WHITE (L.). BLACK (V.).  
4. P takes P  
5. Kt to B 4th  
6. Kt takes B  
7. Q takes P

Contributions received, with thanks, from Miss Meade—H. F., Derby—V. Gorillas and Dr. Gold, Vienna—J. Preti, Paris—Rev. W. Wayte—D. Rome—E. C., Australia—H. Lehner—H. E. Kidson—J. Pierce—C. T.—A. F., of Florence—and M., New York.

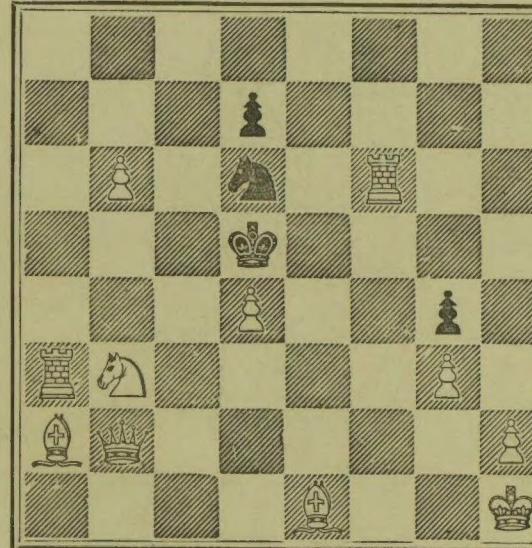
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1483 has been received from R. D. T. Babil and Bijou—Jem—T. W. K.—M. P.—Gronse—Sagrave—Keith and Kata—Bandoni—E. F. B.—Simple Simon—H. and E. Frau, of Lyons—Joseph Sowden—Box and Cox—Henry—C. H. J.—Deravon—Barbara—T. W. of Canterbury—S. W. P.—W. Airy—A. Hemachury—Li-Cale—Phantom—S. P. Q. B., of Brussels—Ferdinand and Miranda—Wilson—Meredith—F. R. S.—Charley—Manfred and Man Friday—M. B.—F. A. S.—A Deerslayer—Ranney—G. D.—Bertha—O. W.—F. W. S.—Margery—Daw—Boz—Egbert—T. W. B.—A. Z.—172—Linda and Ceoil—Bevis of Hampton—St. Neot's—Tom Tiddler—B. K. S.—W. B.—Boston Stump—G., Downing Coll., Cambridge—H., of Essex—Peregrine—Malvern—D. D.—Try Again—H. M. S.—Dolphin—Felix—Ebony—Sawney—Edilon.

\*\*\* We have space only for a very answers to correspondents this week.

## PROBLEM NO. 1490.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN VIENNA.

The following *Fantaisie* occurred recently between Messrs. HAMPE and MEITNER.—(*Hamp's Opening*.)

BLACK (Mr. H.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.) WHITE (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 13. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to Q sq  
2. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th 14. B to Q B 6th  
3. Kt to Q R 4th B takes P (ch)  
4. K takes B Q to K R 5th (ch)  
5. K to K 3rd Q to K B 5th (ch)  
6. K to Q 8rd P to Q 4th  
7. K to Q B 3rd Q takes K P  
8. K to Kt 3rd R to Q R 3rd  
9. P to QR 3rd Q takes Kt (ch)

If this was a veritably-played game, it is certain a curiosity; and, whether a bona fide contest or not, the combinations in it are very amusing.

10. K takes Q Kt to QB 4th (ch)  
11. K to Kt 4th P to QR 4th (ch)  
12. K takes Kt Kt to K 2nd  
13. Threatening mate in two moves, observe.

And the game was given up as a drawn battle.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF PARIS AND MARSEILLES.

We have the pleasure to present our readers this week with the Game of this match in which Paris had the first move. It was commenced Jan. 10 and finished July 9, 1872. The other Game, in which Marseilles took the lead, shall follow immediately.

PARIS GAME.—(*Petroff's Defence*.)

WHITE (Paris). BLACK (Marseilles).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
3. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd  
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes P  
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
6. B to Q 3rd B to K 2nd  
This move is now preferred by most players to the old one of B to Q 3rd.

7. Castles Kt to Q 3rd  
8. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K 3rd  
It was thought afterwards that the Marseilles players should have moved P to Q B 3rd at this moment.

9. Kt to K 2nd B to K B 4th  
Certainly the Marseilles lost precious time hereabouts, time which they never again retrieved.

10. B takes B Kt takes B  
11. Q to Q 3rd Kt to Q 3rd  
12. Kt to K B 4th P to Q B 3rd  
13. P to Q K 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
14. P to Q B 4th Kt to Q B 2nd  
15. B to Q R 3rd Castles  
16. Q R to K sq R to K sq  
17. Kt to K 5th Kt to K 3rd

A very objectionable move. From this point the Parisian players have an indisputable superiority.

18. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt  
19. B takes Kt B takes B  
20. P to K B 4th B takes Kt  
21. R takes B Q to Q 2nd  
22. K R to K sq P takes P  
23. P takes P Q to Q sq  
24. K R to K 4th Q to K B 2nd  
25. Q to K 3rd Q to K B 3rd  
26. P to K R 3rd

They would have gained nothing by taking the Kt Pawn—ex gr.

26. R takes P R takes R  
27. R takes K P takes Q  
28. R to K 8th, &c.

Mr. Rosenthal, who has subjected the present game to a very minute and able analysis, remarks here that White could as well have taken the other Knight with their Bishop, and then (whether Black took the Bishop or the Kt) have played their Queen to K B 5th, with a good attack.

29. P takes Kt P takes Kt  
30. K to Kt 2nd Q to Q sq  
31. Q to K B 2nd R to K 2nd  
32. R takes R Q to Q 6th  
33. K to Kt 2nd Q takes Q B P  
34. P to K B 5th, &c.

35. P to Kt 2nd R to Kt 2nd  
36. P to Kt 3rd Q to K B sq  
37. Q takes K B P P to K R 3rd

If they had played their Queen to K sq 7th, by which White must have won easily.

38. Q to K B 6th (ch) R to Kt 2nd  
39. Q takes R Q to Q 6th  
40. R to K 8th (ch) K to Kt 2nd  
41. P to K 7th Q to K 3rd  
42. P to K 8th, &c. Q takes Kt P (ch)

43. K to B 2nd Q to K R 5th (ch)  
44. K to K 3rd Q to K 8th (ch)  
45. K to B 4th Q to K B 7th (ch)  
46. K to Kt 5th Q to Q B 4th (ch)  
47. K to Kt 4th Q takes P (ch)  
48. K to B 5th Q to Q B 7th (ch)  
49. K to K 6th Q takes P (ch)  
50. K to Q 7th Q to Q 7th (ch)  
51. K to Q B 8th, &c.

Marseilles resigns.

## THE SECOND OFFICIAL REPORT ON GUN-COTTON.

In continuation of their preliminary report in December last, the special committee directed by order of the Secretary of State for the War Department to investigate the storage and transport of gun-cotton have now issued their second report, containing the details of the experiments in April last, at Winchelsea, upon the combustion of that substance in large quantities, and which were fully reported in our columns at the time.

The conclusions at which the committee, under the presidency of Colonel Younghusband, R.A., have arrived are:—

1. That as gun-cotton is not materially, if at all, injured by being kept in a damp state, and as the operation of drying can be easily carried out, it is unnecessary to store gun-cotton in the dry state, and the committee think it should not be stored dry in larger quantities than are required for the current wants of the service. Apparatus for drying should therefore be established at all stations where dry gun-cotton is required for use.

2. That the present service pattern-box is objectionable for packing dry gun-cotton. Its strength is an element of danger in the event of the accidental ignition of a store of gun-cotton packed in such boxes, and it is unnecessarily strong for trans-

port. 3. That in a store of any construction the ignition of large quantities of dry gun-cotton, packed in strong boxes, will be followed by violent explosion; but in lightly-made boxes, or in boxes designed specially to facilitate the escape of the heated gas before it has reached the exploding point, and in magazines lightly constructed, ignition will, probably, not be followed by an explosion. The committee are, however, of opinion that the experiments recorded do not afford a sufficient guarantee that ignition will not be followed by explosion if the quantity, however stored, be very large, or the building be exceptionally strong.

4. That, taking these points into consideration, the committee think that dry gun-cotton, wherever stored and in whatever quantity, should be treated as an explosive, and that the precautions now observed with explosives generally, as regards locality and description of building, should apply also to gun-cotton.

5. That gun-cotton in its wet state being perfectly uninflammable, no special regulations are necessary for its transport; but in the case of dry gun-cotton, which, under ordinary conditions, is non-explosive, but readily inflammable, the committee are of opinion that it may be safely moved under the regulations which govern the transport of gunpowder.

6. That the evidence obtained by the committee tends to show that pure gun-cotton is a stable material; but as experience on this point is limited, they think it, therefore, preferable at present to follow the more prudent course of excluding it from magazines containing gunpowder, although they consider that gun-cotton may be stored, when convenient to do so, in magazines built for gunpowder; it should, however, be understood that when circumstances absolutely require it, such as when a second safe store is not available, dry gun-cotton may be temporarily placed in a magazine with gunpowder.

7. That the recommendations of the committee, in their preliminary report, with respect to wet gun-cotton requires no amendment.

The Japanese Ambassador, with his four associates and suite, attended by Sir Harry Parkes, General Alexander, and Mr. Aston, visited Windsor Castle last Saturday, and after being shown the private and state apartments and the other principal objects of interest about the palace, was driven in one of her Majesty's carriages to the Royal dairy, the aviary, Frogmore, and then through the Great Park to Virginia Water

## The Extra Supplement.

## PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT.

The large Engraving which forms a Special Supplement to this Number of our Journal presents a bird's-eye view of the towns of Plymouth and Devonport, with Stonehouse, and of Plymouth Sound, with the Hamoaze and Sutton Pool, as seen from an elevated point south of St. Nicholas or Drake's Island, just opposite the Great Western Docks and Pier at Mill Bay. It does not include the Breakwater, which would lie behind the spectator. The foreground is composed of part of Mount Edgcumbe Park, to the left; Drake's Island, in the centre; and Mount Batten, to the right hand. In the middle distance are fully spread out, on the left hand, the dockyards and town of Devonport; then Stonehouse, with the promontory occupied by the Royal William Victualling Yard and its buildings; next these, precisely in the centre of the view, Stonehouse Hill Fort, the Great Western Docks, and Mill Bay; then Plymouth, the West and East Hoe, with the chief edifices in that part of the town, and the South Devon Railway station; lastly, the Citadel, and the inner harbour called Sutton Pool, with the factories and Dartmoor Railway station. The background of our View extends, on the left, to the Saltash tubular bridge of the Cornwall Railway, with a piece of that county in sight; it takes in the Torpoint steam-ferry, Keyham Dockyard, and the line of railway, in rear of the three towns, with the distant hills of Dartmoor; but it does not reach the Lara Bridge and the estuary of the river Plym, which would lie beyond the limits of our Engraving to the right hand. We refer to the Key, and to the list of names corresponding with the letters and figures of the Key, for a more particular explanation of the details shown in this comprehensive View.

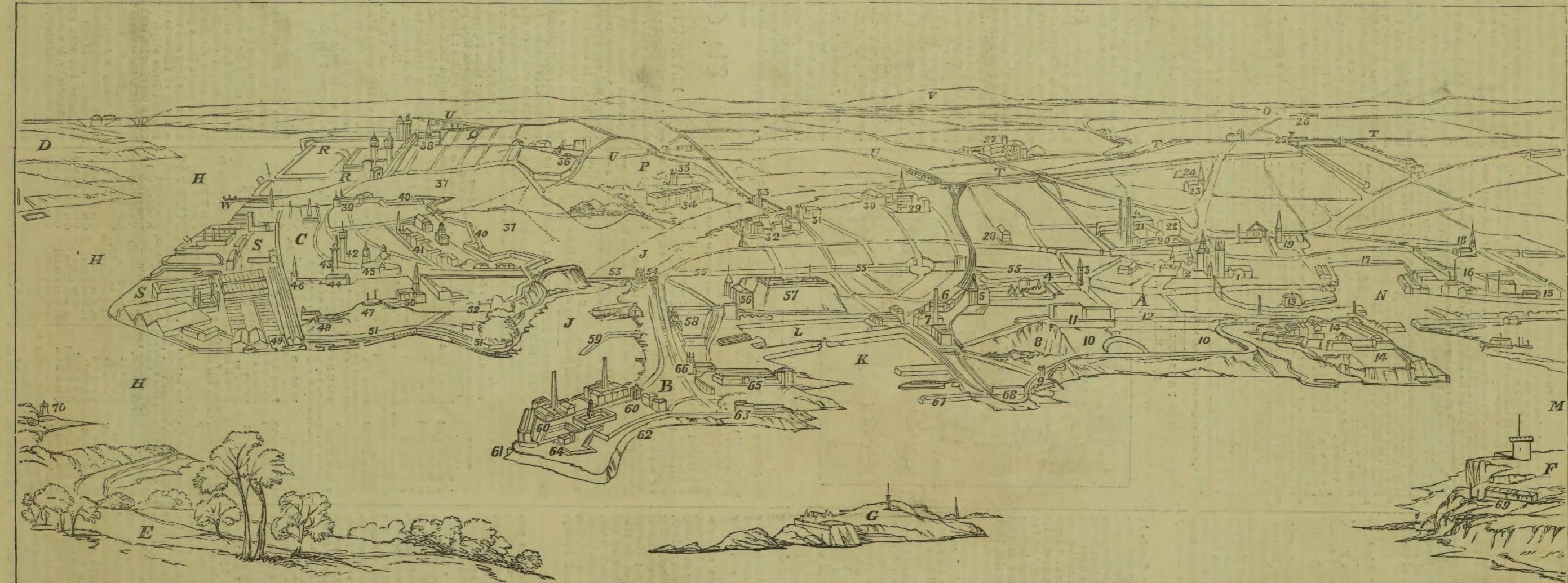
The deep and wide inlet of the Devonshire coast which is called Plymouth Sound receives at its upper end, four or five miles from the open sea, the waters of the Plym and the Tamar. Each of those rivers forms a lake-like estuary above its entrance into the Sound. That of the Plym, on the eastern side, is called the Lara, and lower down the Catwater, meeting the opposite inlet of Sutton Pool inside the promontory of Mount Batten and north of Oreston. The estuary of the Tamar, which divides Cornwall from Devon on the western side, expands into a grand piece of water called the Hamoaze, four miles long and nowhere less than half a mile wide, with a depth of fifteen to twenty fathoms, and anchorage for a hundred large ships. The town of Plymouth, which has 62,000 inhabitants, is chiefly built on the west shore of Sutton Pool, with its seaward front upon the range of cliffs named the Hoe, from the Citadel to Mill Bay. The town of Devonport, nearly a mile west of Plymouth, stands on the shore of the Hamoaze, where the naval docks are situated; it has a population of 51,000. Stonehouse, with about 14,000 inhabitants, but with great manufacturing establishments of the Admiralty, is a suburb between Plymouth and Devonport, on a rocky promontory, separated from Plymouth by Mill Bay, and from Devonport by Stonehouse Pool. The land side of Devonport has a strong line of fortifications, for which a broad belt of ground is kept open; and the inlet between this and

Stenhouse runs up so far as to detach the town of the dock-yards more completely from its eastern neighbours; but there is easy passage to and fro by the bridges. The entrance from Plymouth Sound to the Hamoaze, a few hundred yards wide, is between the Mount Edgecumbe promontory, on the south-west side, at Cremill Point, and the opposite points of Stonehouse Point and Mount Wise, the last named belonging to Devonport. The Breakwater, a granite wall 1700 yards in length, is situated in the middle of the Sound, where the water is from 40 ft. to 80 ft. deep, rather more than two miles south of the Hoe and the Citadel. It has a lighthouse at one end, and a beacon with a floating globe

at the other; the summit pavement, fifteen yards wide, is only two or three feet above the water at high spring tides. There is a good channel at each end of the Breakwater, for large ships to pass in or out of the harbour, which it makes perfectly safe in all winds and weathers. Drake's Island is a strong fort. On the eastern shore of the Sound are the limestone cliffs of Oreston. Here is Mount Batten, with its fort, and the Citadel is opposite this, protecting Sutton Pool, where the commercial shipping of Plymouth port is snugly placed. The Catwater, passing inland to the Lara and river Plym, terminates our circuit of Plymouth Sound, to the north-east, and the topographical bearings will now be understood.

A few very brief historical notes may be added. Plymouth was anciently called Sutton—that is to say, South Town—and the maritime trade of Sutton Pool was the beginning of its importance. In the fourteenth century it contributed three hundred ships to the war of Edward III. against France, but the town was thrice attacked by the French, and once by a Spanish fleet. The Black Prince, after the battle of Poitiers, landed here with his captives, King John and the Dauphin of France. The town received a charter of municipal freedom in 1439. In the reign of Elizabeth it furnished such brave sea-captains as Sir Francis Drake, John Hawkins, and Martin Frobisher to the defence of merry England; and here was

the English fleet assembled, on July 20, 1588, under Lord Howard of Effingham, to encounter the Spanish Armada. Sir Walter Raleigh, on his return from Guiana, in 1618, was arrested at Plymouth and carried to the Tower of London. The Puritan Pilgrim Fathers, in 1620, sailing to New England in the Mayflower, here took leave of their native land, wherefore they gave the name of "New Plymouth" to the place where they landed in Massachusetts. In the civil wars of that century Plymouth sided with the Parliament, and repulsed the King's armies in three successive years. In 1657 Admiral Blake came into this harbour to die, after his victory at Teneriffe. The renown of our circumnavigators and



A. Plymouth.  
B. Stonehouse.  
C. Devonport.  
D. Part of Cornwall.  
E. Mount Edgecumbe.  
F. Mount Batten.  
G. Drake's Island.  
H. The Hamoaze.  
J. Stonehouse Pool and Lake.  
K. Millbay.  
L. Great Western Docks.  
M. The Catwater.  
N. Sutton Pool.  
O. Mannashead.  
P. Stoke.  
Q. Morice Town.  
R. Keyham Dockyard.  
S. Devonport Dockyard.  
T. TTT. South Devon Railway.  
U. Cornwall Railway.  
V. Part of Dartmoor.  
W. Torpoint Steam-ferry.  
7. Millbay Soapworks.  
8. West Hoe Quarry.  
9. Baths.  
10. The Hoe.  
11. The Esplanade.  
12. Hoe Park.  
13. Custom House.  
14. The Citadel.  
15. Sutton Harbour Railway Station.  
16. Soap and Chemical Works.  
17. North Quay.  
18. St. John's Church.  
19. Charles Church.  
20. Plymouth Market.  
21. Sugar Refinery.  
22. Emanuel Chapel.  
23. Sherwell Chapel.  
24. Plymouth Waterworks.  
25. Plymouth Prison.  
26. Western Independent College.  
27. Devonport Prison.  
28. King-street Chapel.  
29. St. Mary's Cathedral.  
30. Wyndham-street Chapel.  
31. St. Peter's Church.  
32. Royal Naval Hospital.  
33. Mill Bridge.  
34. General Military Hospital.  
35. Stoke Church.  
36. Devonport Railway Station.  
37. Devonport Park.  
38. St. James's Church.  
39. Devonport Hospital.  
40. Fortifications.  
41. Raglan Barracks.  
42. Devonport Market.  
43. Devonport Column.  
44. The Guildhall.  
45. St. John's Church.  
46. St. Mary's Church.  
47. Mount Wise.  
48. Barracks.  
49. Mutton Cove.  
50. Admiralty House.  
51. Richmond Walk.  
52. Government House.  
53. Stonehouse Bridge.  
54. St. George's Church.  
55. Union-street, connecting Plymouth with Stonehouse.  
56. St. George's Hall.  
57. Stonehouse-hill Fort.  
58. Royal Marine Barracks.  
59. Admirals Hard.  
60. Royal William Victualling Yard.  
61. Devil's Point Castle.  
62. Coastguard Station.  
63. Winter Villa (Earl of Mount Edgecumbe).  
64. Fortification (Western King).  
65. " (Eastern King).  
66. St. Paul's Church.  
67. Millbay Pier and Goods Railway Station.  
68. West Hoe-terrace.  
69. Coastguard Station.  
70. Cremill.

KEY TO THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PLYMOUTH.

maritime explorers, Captain Cook among them, has left another touch of glory here. But much more could be told of Plymouth. Devonport, which was at first called Plymouth Dock, came into existence in the reign of William III., when a naval arsenal and dock were established at this place. Several other docks were constructed in the early part of George III.'s reign, and the Keyham steam-ship factory has been created in the last twenty-five years. Devonport obtained its incorporation as an independent town in 1824.

Boswell's Johnson, commenting on the tendency of mankind to disparage each other's merit, once remarked that "the good people

of Plymouth thought themselves very superior to the good people of Plymouth Dock." Neither of these equally respectable towns, we believe, is now inclined to turn up its social or municipal nose at the other. Plymouth is the elder sister, the one more independent of Government patronage, and has more to do with the county aristocracy and gentry. It has fine public buildings; the Theatre, Assembly Room, and Royal Hotel forming one handsome pile of Ionic architecture; the Athenaeum, in the Doric style; and several stately churches, streets, crescents, and terraces of good private houses, are to be found in Plymouth. The architectural ornaments of Devonport are the Townhall and the Post Office, which are

Doric; the Library, which is Egyptian; and Mount Zion Chapel, which is "a curious combination of Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindoo." The dockyards, however, remain the chief objects of interest in this town; the Military and Naval Hospitals, and the official mansions on Mount Wise, where the Admiral and General commanding this station reside, are characteristic of its dependence on the two gallant services. A visit to the works of the ship-building and repairing yards, the anchor smithery, the chain-cable storehouse, the rope-houses, the mast-house, the gun-wharf, and the steamer-factory, will excite the stranger's wonder. The establishments in Stonehouse for grinding flour and baking navy biscuits

are scarcely less worthy of notice. In the neighbourhood of Plymouth and Devonport are some of the most beautiful scenes that England can show; the house, park, and gardens of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe; that of the Earl of Morley, at Saltram, on the Lara Water; and the banks of the Tamar, where rocks and woods present a charming variety to the eye. The Albert Bridge, the Breakwater, and the Eddystone Lighthouse invite the attention of those who care less for natural than for artificial marvels of creation. Excursion parties, therefore, may be formed among the ladies and gentlemen attending the Social Science Congress this week and next week, in the safe expectation of many a pleasant sight.